

SEPTEMBER



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

September 1, 1864.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00  
Three " " " " " " " " 1 25  
One " " " " " " " " 50

## Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00  
Announcement of candidates, State offices 10 00  
County " " " " " " 5 00  
Circulars of candidates, per square, 10 00  
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

## Last Notice.

TAXPAYERS are notified that I am allowed only twenty (20) days longer to collect all the taxes due on income, profits &c. under the amended act of Congress, approved February 17, 1864. All persons owing any tax on income, profits, &c. as well as persons who have failed to assess, will, after 20 days from the date of this notice be deemed & held to be defaulters.

Distillers, Merchants, and all persons engaged in any business named in the 5th section of the Tax act, are notified that the specific tax must be paid as soon as they commence, or within 30 days from that time, otherwise they will be charged double the amount, and the same for every 30 days failure.

All persons owing Tax on gross sales are requested to bring in their amounts quarterly, commencing from 1st Jan. 1864.

H. A. EARNES,  
Collector 14th District.

## Attention!!!

THE Precincts that are destitute of Beat Commandants, will assemble at their respective precincts on Monday the 5th day of September, for the purpose of electing Beat Commandants for their respective beats, and all Commandants of beats will, without delay, make out complete muster rolls of all the men subject to County service, also the number of guns wanting, and make report to these headquarters.

By command of  
R. W. DRAPER, Col.  
Com. Co. Res. Calhoun County.

Aug. 30, 1864.

**Stage Route from Jacksonville to Blue Mountain.**—This route is now in the hands, and under the entire control of Mr. J. H. Sargeant of this place. He has good teams and roomy coaches; and has long experience in the business, united with energy, promptitude & dispatch. We think we might safely promise the traveling public that they will meet with little delay or inconvenience on this route.

We are much pleased to see a decided improvement in speed on the first trip, the distance having been passed in 2 1/2 hours.

We tender our thanks to G. W. Humphries, Esq. for the welcome present of a large muskmelon and watermelon; the latter was one of ten grown on the same vine, all weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. Who will send us one to beat it? Don't all send at once.

**The Soldier's Rest Society of Jacksonville**, acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions, from August 22d, until August 29th, inclusive:

Mr J B Douthitt 1 1/2 lb butter. Miss Willie Woodward 1 basket peaches. Mrs R Carpenter, 1 basket fruit, vegetables, sage, & pepper. Mrs Mary Rowland, 1 pitcher milk. Mrs Foster, vegetables. Mrs Driekill, peaches milk. Mrs Cordelia Jelks, 1 lb butter, milk. Mrs Doss, 8 lbs beef. Miss Sallie Scott, onions, potatoes, peaches, beets, 14 eggs, 1 bottle vinegar. Mrs J B Farmer, 1 dz corn. Misses R J and Caroline Alexander, 3 bushel beans, 1 bu potatoes. Mrs N Wright, vegetables, milk, 1 pt molasses. Mrs Jane Tate, vegetables, 1 gallon buttermilk. Mrs W F Bush, 4 lbs soap, molasses.

Report of casualties in the 55th Ala. Reg't commanded by Col John Snodgrass, in Northern Georgia; from May 1st to Aug. 8, 1864.

**Killed and Staff.** Killed—Major J H Jones, Lt & Act Adj. J C Howell, Sgt Maj. Julien Fraser.

**Severely wounded.**—Lt Col J H Norwood, Ensign W H Cowan.

**Co. A Killed.**—private G W Stewart. Severely wounded—private Thos Cobb. Missing—Lt B Moore, Sgt W H Phillips, privates H M Mobley, Wm Turner.

**Co. B Killed.**—privates W H Allen, Ira J Parker, Geo Cannon. Severely wounded—Capt D C Daniel, privates C Allen, W M Browning, A M Cannon, Wm Cox, Wm Tramel, Jas Reed, W Tucker. Slightly wounded—priv. J M Culper, F M Hedrick, A Ivyner, Wm Kinley, W King, W M Miller, J A Moore, A J Moore, J L Roberts. Missing—priv. W West, J Mollwain, A Moran, C Daniel, R S Wilson, R Wilson, W D Sayres, A H Clifton, J W Banister.

**Co. C Killed.**—Lt J W Easley, Sgt W Sanford, priv. H Murphy, R King. Severely wounded—Capt P Nunnally, Lt H B Jones, Sgt J T Stokes, priv. T Andrews, T L Bowdon, R F Harbin, J Steel, W Wallace. Slightly wounded—B J Davis. Missing—Corp. M D Forbes, privates J Henderson, L Oliver, J Oliver.

**Co. D Killed.**—J B Seamons, Sgt J F Isbell. Severely wounded—Capt. J M Thompson, Capt. T A Austin, priv. J Hagood, S B Ledbetter, J N Tubbs (since dead), W D Warren. Slightly wounded—priv. B Atchley. Missing—sergt T J Wright, corp R F Chandler.

**Co. E Killed.**—Capt J W Evans. Sgt W T Venable, sergt R P Doss, sergt A M Finley, sergt N F Pendergrass, corp J P Perry, corp F M Hulse, private M W Swoford. Severely wounded—Lt S W Kelly, sergt W R

Brown, privates A G Brown, R A Kelly, J J Norris, M Pendergrass, A W Poole, B D Rowan, P Story, W W Williams. Slightly wounded—Thomas Logan. Missing—D Nelson.

**Co. F Killed.**—Lt W H Ramsay, sergt W R Owens. Severely wounded—Lt J A McVay, privates J S Blake, W Brunette, W C Clond, J A Jenkins, A Lowry, W C Owens, W J Payne, J W Stokes, H H Walls. Slightly wounded—sergt W R Hockersmith, Corporal W Thomason, L Glascock, W Smith, J H Campbell. Missing—W S Burch, C W Grider, N J McCampbell, F C Patterson, J Troxear, L D Williams, corp S Swaine.

**Co. G Killed.**—Capt A B Carter. Corp J Ramsey, priv C Coyle, W A Haney, Jas Jones, Jno Jones, J W Jett, W A King, W R Martin, J C McGla-thery, F M Ragan. Severely wounded—Lt D R Fletcher, sergt W A Johnson, sergt J M Fletcher, corporal M V Gauntney, priv J Slight, N Craig, N C Grader, T Hatchett, M Loughner, W Marony, D Parkhill, J M Troup, T R Troup. Slightly wounded—Lt John Robbins, Lt A S Mitchell, privs. M T Ledbetter, F Petty. Missing—A J Fletcher, J Fletcher, W Lewis, J Lewis, A G Nixon, W D Wildman.

**Co. H Killed.**—Lt T T Foster, sergt W R Bookert, priv W Abbot, C Hampton, R J Lawless. Severely wounded—Capt J H Cowan, priv J G Maxwell, G H Smith, D J Suratt. Slightly wounded—sergt L Howard, corp J R Keyes, priv J N Keyes, H Maxwell, R Smith, B E Suratt. Missing—sergt C C Anderson, corp J E Gross, corp E N Willbanks, priv L Church, W J Gay, A J Gay, M Ivey, W C Smith, E P Willbanks, A Duncan.

**Co. I Killed.**—John Dickinson. Severely wounded—Lt J B Sturkey, sergt J A Swafford, corp J P Reed, since dead, priv A Stephens. Missing—Sgt R H Green, corp R Stockdale, priv J A King, A H Henshaw, J W C Hood, F N Robertson, W Jenkins.

**Co. K Killed.**—J Bell, J Black, J Brooks, J H Foster, R R Kirby, E N Martin, S Sparks. Severely wounded—corp A C Tracy, privs D Canada, F James, T Meacham, (since dead) J N Helm. Slightly wounded—J Mobley, L J Richardson, Ira Sharp, J H Wheeler, Jacob Weaver. Missing—corporal H N Paty, priv H C Bridges, S Paty.

**Recapitulation.** Killed, 47; severely wounded, 74; slightly wounded, 32; missing, 53. R. G. HAMPTON, Lt. & Act Adj.

The Columbia South Carolinian thinks the North trembles on the edge of a mighty chasm, in whose maelstrom political positions may swallow up the last vestige of an ill-fated Government. The Democratic Convention, which assembles at Chicago during the present month, will undoubtedly nominate civilian pledged to make peace on terms honorable to the South—in a word, to stop the war. Should one plank of its platform only take the broad ground that the repudiation of the Yankee debt is the first step essential to the peace and safety of the North—and we are assured this is not improbable—the whole fabric of Federal finances will come tumbling to the ground, and there will not be a solitary remnant left on which it can be rebuilt. Even should the nomination fall, the very fear engendered by the promulgation of the cardinal principle of a great party would bring doubt and final disaster. Men would part with their bonds and greenbacks to avert impending ruin, and panic commencing in Wall street, would quickly sweep on through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Chicago until it eventually involved the whole nation in a common bankruptcy. Such are the troubles in the North, from which we derive encouragement.

**What's the News?**—The Sumter Watchman makes the following original and striking appeal to its readers for the soldiers. It is worthy to be serotyped in every heart:

"What's the news?" is constantly asked. Well it is our business to tell you the news, and here it is; the men want clothing and shoes—that's the news. And the Wayside Hopes want provisions—news which should open the hearts and smoke-house doors of every lover of his country and its noble defenders. The grand armies are doing very well, and our great Generals, about whose designs and movements you are so anxious, can manage without your criticisms, or advice, and neither fears nor your plaudits affect them in their war-like surrounding. But the details must not be overlooked. The sick soldier on his pallet—the hungry soldier looking up a meal—the barefooted and ragged soldier picketing the coast, look to you for help, and it will be a lasting disgrace upon us if they look in vain. Whatsoever we have, we must be willing to share; little or much let it be given. It is a war to the knife. Our enemies leave us no alternative. If they succeed everything we have is swept away.

This they have declared in solemn Convention, and this they will do, if they can. Even the blind now begin to see this, and the deaf to hear it, and the most obstinate reconstructionists to admit the truth. We must conquer or perish. Write it on the lintels of your door posts; inscribe it on your altars engrave it in letters of fire on your hearts, and let it give courage to the timid, energy to the weak, determination to the wavering, and a desperate resolve to the whole people, which, laughingly, defiantly, gloriously, look defeat, desolation and death in the face, rather than yield one iota of political independence. Then shrink not from

sacrifice—welcome privation—endure hardships as good soldiers, of the Cross of Christ. Let your country's weal mingle in the lullaby which rises from your altars of prayer—and let your cry go up to Heaven and be recorded there: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning." Come friends and fellow-citizens, fall in. Every man, woman and child, is a debtor to the cause. Send forward any other installment of supplies, and let the soldier know that he is not forgotten.

Gen. Early's operations in the Valley are getting to be very encouraging to the mechanical interest of the North. The Marion telegraph learns from a private letter dated 1st, that Gen. Early's command made a sudden descent upon the magnificent railroad bridge at Martinsburg, and for the second time this season, completely destroyed it. The enemy employed nearly three thousand workmen to rebuild it, since Gen. Early's first visit into Maryland, and had just completed it three days, when Jubal came along inquiring "Who's been here since I been gone?" and went to work to encourage work in that locality.

The army are enjoying themselves hugely on the abundant rations furnished from the fat fields of Pennsylvania.

## Get Your Mourning Clothes.

From the La Cross (Wis.) Democrat. Lincoln has called for five hundred thousand more victims! On the 5th of September half a million men are to be drafted to fill the ranks of the army to fight dimensions—to get soldiers for the sunny South. Get ready. Get your house in order. Make arrangements to secure your full crops by proxy, and get ready to join the hundreds of thousands who have gone before. Let the women buy mourning goods now, for in a month or so there will not be money enough in the country to use for the purpose.

The draft comes. No one wants to go to war. Patriotism is sick! The nation is discouraged. Half the men sent before have been lost to us and the country. The 75,000 Wide Awakes, who were to sweep the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico, have not been heard from lately. Half a million more men are to be taken away from their industrial pursuits. It is now revolt, Canada or fight. Let us see what the people will do.

Oh! that Wisconsin had a Governor with pluck equal to the emergency. Would to God that the Chief Magistrate of this State had nerve to say to Abraham Lincoln that not a man should go from the State till the quotas of the New England and the Eastern States are filled. How the people would respect that position. But no; the young West must be sapped and drained of its life-blood, while in the abolitionized Eastern States, which are growing rich out of this war, are thousands of men in arrears under former calls. The fanatics and speculators of New England sit at the feet of Lincoln and their States are passed over. The working men of the West have no friend at court and can go to war in answer to calls or be hunted down.

If we could see but a glimmer of light through this darkness, all would be well. If the half million now called for would end the war, we'd go at once, even if never to return. But there is no head to guide or arm to direct. The administration has lied to us daily from its organization. It has made its last call half a dozen times before—it has resorted to all means to fill the army—it has sacrificed a million of lives on the altar of incompetency—it has ignored or shelved the best military talent of the age—it has disappointed the land every month for three years and still the war goes on.

One half a million more! Oh, that is nothing. We are bound to free the niggers or die! Let's all go. The rebels can't fight. One northern abolitionist who runs and prays, is better than ten Southern men to fight! The rebels cannot raise men enough in all the South to make an army, or make a decent battle! The rebels have deserted till none are left! The South is a barren waste and her army has subsisted on quarter rations for three years. The rebels are bankrupt in mean, men and military skill!

The niggers are all free by Old Abe's proclamations and are now our allies. The arming of the blacks does away with calling for more white troops! This is merely a little military excursion party, in which no one will be hurt! The rebels are sick, naked, starving, without arms—cowards and terribly demoralized!

This is what the administration has taught us, and being facts, where, in God's name, are the brave men the North have sent forth already!

Half a million more! Half a million! Half a million! Modest Abraham! Might better have called for a million, for they will be needed before this abolition crusade is half over with, unless conducted on a plan different from "my plan." Half a million! Hurrah boys! Let's go.

**Excellent Reason.**—The Buffalo Courier gives a reason for not publishing the Declaration of Independence that it might be construed into an attack upon the Administration, and because it is full of "copperhead" sentiments and Democratic principles which are held to be "treasonable" by the powers that be.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—Several Federal vessels are cruising below the obstructions in the upper bay.

Scouts report that yesterday morning the Federal fleet hauled up close to Fort Morgan and opened fire. The fort replied badly crippling two vessels.

The enemy are landing and plundering near Point Clear.

A special to the Advertiser from Panama last night.

The Yankees loss was five hundred. The surprise of Memphis was complete.

The night charge was exciting and terrific.

Forrest sent a flag of truce offering to exchange prisoners, which Washburne refused, saying that he would capture him before he reached Panama.

Smith, learning of Forrest's movements hastily retreated towards Holly Springs, burning the courthouse the principal business portion of the city, and private houses, together with the residence of Col. Jacob Thomson, and committing many other depredations.

Our forces reoccupy Oxford, and are pursuing Smith.

ATLANTA, August 23.—A dispatch from Jonesboro states that a Federal raiding party in heavy force appeared at Fayetteville.

Official dispatches from Gen. Maury, at Mobile, confirm the capture of Memphis by Forrest.

Washburne and staff were captured with the city.

Dixon's bridge over Flint river, near Fayetteville, was burned this morning.

ATLANTA, August 22.—Scouts report another Federal raid, 7,000 strong with 9 pieces of artillery, started from Decatur early this morning in the direction of Covington.

A letter from an officer at Greenville, East Tennessee, states that John Morgan left that point for Knoxville.

Trains are running regular from Bristol to Greenville.

The situation around Atlanta still unchanged.

The enemy shelled the city at intervals all night.

All quiet this morning except an occasional picket skirmish.

A lady was killed last evening near the express office by the explosion of a shell, and a soldier lost a leg.

SENATORIA, August 22.—Gen. Forrest completely surprised the Yankees at Memphis yesterday morning. He charged through the streets and killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, and brought off two hundred and thirty-nine prisoners, including Gen. Washburne's staff. The General himself found a rat hole through which he escaped. Our loss was thirty, all told.

We have intelligence says the Augusta Constitutionalist, that General Vaughn has been placed in command of our forces now advancing on Knoxville and Lower East Tennessee. The latest news located them at Bull's Gap. No doubt the plan is to co-operate with Gen. Wheeler.

**Capitulation of Fort Morgan.**

MOBILE, Aug. 26.

Non-combatants are not allowed to visit this city.

The flag of truce boat returned last evening.

The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. Last Monday the enemy concentrated their fire on the fort, which replied spiritedly. On Tuesday the bombardment was resumed. In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting three howitzers in position, and a line of skirmishers on the plain. The fort kept up a heavy fire on our guns and gunners. With the assistance of the mortar fleet, they succeeded in disabling several gun-carriages. The fort did not fire on Tuesday.

Gen. Page destroyed every thing in the fort and spiked his guns. He and the garrison, numbering five hundred and eighty-one men, were sent to New Orleans, seventeen were killed. The number wounded is unknown.

**Four Thousand Yankees Landed on the Mainland at Grant's Pass.**

MOBILE, August 26.

Col. Scott fought the enemy in the suburbs of Clinton yesterday and drove them back one mile. The fight was desperate, our men charging them gallantly. The enemy received reinforcements and recovered their ground and are now occupying Clinton. Our forces are near Clinton. The enemy's force is reported at 6,000 infantry and cavalry, with thirty pieces of artillery.

Prisoners say their intention was to remain at Clinton, but it was not believed.

Telegraphic communication is open to within six miles of Clinton.

## FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, August 26.

The enemy retired from our right and front last night. Our forces occupy their second line. This morning the enemy's line from Decatur to the Peachtree road is all abandoned, but they are still on our left and centre. The movement is construed as a concentration upon our left and centre.

Skirmishing this morning on the left. With the exception of the three shell fires from the right last night, before the enemy withdrew from that point, the enemy have not shelled the city for twenty-four hours.

Two deserters reached our lines yesterday. They claim to have been defeated at Dalton. They were drafted at Dayton Ohio, and were never mustered into service. They state that they come

through on the road direct from Chattanooga.

No news from Wheeler. Prisoners brought in this morning from the right state that Wheeler tapped the road twice, which was repaired immediately, and trains are running through. They also state that Sherman's army are on full rations.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.

Since morning the enemy has retired from our extreme left.

Persons state that trains came through from Chattanooga yesterday.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 23d states that Wheeler destroyed the depot at Cleveland, Tennessee, and burned the town.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.

The enemy have massed between Pace's ferry and the Campbellton road and abandoned their entire line on the right of the Chattanooga railroad.

Sherman's order, dated 25th, directing the deduction of rations, was picked up in the deserted camps.

Sharp skirmishing on the left all afternoon.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, from Nashville, August 18th, says Rebel cavalry attacked Graysville on Tuesday, a few miles below Chickamauga.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, 18th states that as the time of the draft, approaches the people are becoming excited. There is a great demand for substitutes of any and all colors.

**RAILROAD COLLISION.**—We learn that a special train from Blue Mountain, with Brig. Gen. Adams on board, and an engine going up run together at Silver Run, on Wednesday night last. Jere Covill, engineer, and three train hands were killed, and several others injured. Gen. Adams made a narrow escape—the car he was in was badly smashed.—Dispatch.

**Enemy Driven from the Weldon Railroad.**

PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.

The affair on the Weldon railroad Wednesday was a very gallant one and successful in its results. While the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Spears, were engaged tearing up the track for several miles near Reams' Gen. Hampton attacked and forced them back behind their infantry supports. Hampton then dismounted his men and fought them in infantry, gratefully but steadily pushing them back one mile. This side of Reams' capturing about eight hundred prisoners.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Hill attacked the enemy's works; and after a short but sharp fight took them, capturing a large number of prisoners and nine pieces of artillery. The enemy fled in great confusion. Col. Pegram of Richmond, turned the captured guns upon the enemy with great effect. The number of prisoners will probably reach 2,500.

Brig. Gen. Cutler was captured.

The prisoners belonged to Hancock's corps, and have been brought to town.

Considerable firing down the road to day, but it is not heavy.

Our cavalry acted with conspicuous gallantry.

**Official from Gen. Lee.**

RICHMOND, August 26.

The following was received here last night.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, August 26.—To Hon. J. A. Seddon: Gen. A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his entrenchments at Reams' Station yesterday evening, and after a series of assaults carried the entire line of works. McRea's North Carolina brigade, under Heth; Lane's North Carolina brigade; Wilcox's division under Conner, with Pegram's artillery composed the assaulting columns. One line of breastworks was carried by cavalry under Hampton, with great gallantry which contributed largely to our success. Seven stands of colors, two thousand prisoners and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession. The loss of the enemy is killed and wounded is reported heavy. Ours relatively small.

We owe our profound gratitude to the Giver of all victories and our thanks to the brave men and officers engaged.

[Signed] R. E. Lee, General.

**From Atlanta.**

ATLANTA, August 27.

The enemy disappeared from our entire front last night, except on the extreme left. Picket firing ceased at midnight during a rain.

Rumors are current that Sherman is crossing the Chattahoochee.

ATLANTA, August 27.

The enemy is still in force on our left.

There was heavy cannonading this evening.

Nashville files of the 25th has been received.

Wheeler has destroyed the railroad fifteen miles on the east of Athens, Tennessee. His forces is said to be six thousand cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery.

ATLANTA, Aug. 29.

Official dispatches from Gen. Wheeler, of the 19th, report the capture of Dalton with a large quantity of stores, two hundred prisoners and two hundred mules. He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty-five miles of railroad. His command is in good condition.

**MUSIC LESSONS.**

On the Piano, will be given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCOIS, at her residence, commencing with the next session of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Sep. 1, '64.

# Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is National Vigilance."

VOL. 28. NO. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1864. WHOLE NO. 144 1

## Martwell Lodge No. 101.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.  
OXFORD, ALA., AUGUST 20TH, A. D. 1864.

Whereas, It has pleased the G. A. of the Universe to take from us our much beloved brother J. B. Covell, of Selma, Fraternity Lodge No. 21, who lost his life by a fall from the top of the Alabama, & T. R. R. R. on the night of the 14th inst.; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of our beloved brother we as a brotherhood and the country as a whole have been deprived of one whose genial heart, social kind and affectionate nature and useful talents won for him our highest esteem and love, and bound us to him with a reverence, affection and admiration, and his death we mourn as a calamity of no ordinary importance.

Resolved 2nd, That we assure the brethren of Selma Fraternity Lodge, of which he was a prominent and useful member, our warmest sympathy and mourn with them their great loss.

Resolved 3rd, That we tender to his widow, wife and orphan daughter our most heartfelt sympathy and sincere consolation and may God support them in this sore affliction.

Resolved 4th, That this Lodge be clothed in mourning and the brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved 5th, That this Preamble and Resolution be published in the Jacksonville Republican and Selma Reporter, and that a copy be sent to Selma, Fraternity Lodge, and to his mourning wife.

W. M. HINES,  
W. P. HANNA,  
A. OBERDOPE.

## An Incident.

The Petersburg Express relates an interesting incident of the battle of Friday afternoon, the 9th inst. During the progress of the fight, two privates of the 12th Virginia Infantry—George W. May, company A, and—Miles, company B, started from town to join their command, having their rifles with them. On hearing the scene of action, they were compelled to advance through a thick skirt of woods, when, to their surprise, they observed a party of Yankees coming towards them. The two men hastily connected a plan for their capture, which was entirely successful, as the result will show. May acted the spokesman, and Miles the part of a whole regiment. When the Yankees were within speaking distance, May stepped forth from his place of concealment and demanded their surrender, backing his demand with a statement that a regiment was in his rear and another around on their flank. Some of the men at once threw down their arms, but the commanding officer showing some hesitation, was soon silenced by the threat of overpowering numbers being soon upon him. The whole party then surrendered, and May, placing himself at the head of the column, and Miles at the rear, marched in double file to a stronger guard. The prisoners numbered 27 one Captain, one Lieutenant and 25 privates. Their chainrings was indescribable when they discovered the deception that had been practiced upon them.

It is stated that one of our sergeants recognized in a Federal Major, captured on Friday, his own brother, whom he had before confronted on the Peninsula.

## Particulars of the Battle Capture.

On Saturday morning, 14th inst., a portion of Gen. Hannon's brigade of cavalry, composed of the 23d Alabama regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. J. F. Gaines, 24th Alabama Battalion, and two pieces of light artillery, commanded by Lt. Davis, formerly of Terrell's battery, numbering in all about three hundred men, struck the Western and Atlantic Railroad between Adairsville and Calhoun. They destroyed the track and telegraph at two points.

While this work was progressing, a large body of Yankee cavalry, supposed to number about one thousand six hundred men, having in charge 1700 beef cattle, fresh from the blue grass of Kentucky, came in sight. The Alabamians immediately attacked and routed the Yankees, capturing the cattle and 25 or 30 horses and 30 prisoners, and killing and wounding about 30 of the enemy. They also burned a mail wagon train. Among the prisoners was a Tory preacher from Pickens county, named Paine, who was raising a company for the Yankees service. Our loss was one wounded and four captured. Among the captured is Capt. W. H. Davis, of the 23d Ala.

Subsequently the Yankees captured about seven hundred cattle, leaving in our hands 1048. The command made a forced march, through the mountains, for this place, making about the best time on record, living on short rations part of the time on roasting ears alone. They reached here last Saturday in a jaded condition. The cattle are very large, and in good order. At the present prices of beef and hides, they are worth over a half million of dollars.

We could learn nothing of the operations of other portions of the cavalry from the men, as there are three or four bodies operating at different points, independent of each other.

The first view is running at the top and the second is lying, which rides on a horse's back.

## Peace Flag Hung out in New-York.

The New-York News says:

On Tuesday last, August 4, Mr. Linn's day of fasting and prayer, a flag, whose significance had not, up to that time, greeted the vision of New-York, floated proudly from the Cooper Institute building, and its appearance was greeted with evident signs of satisfaction by all who saw it. During the entire day its ample folds kissed the breeze, and many eyes were directed towards it as it waved in the summer air. It was a Peace Flag. Its ground was white, and in its centre was a dove, bearing in its mouth an olive branch. This was the inscription upon it:—"Peace on Earth. Good Will Toward Men." A prominent advocate of peace raised it on a fast day. When doing so he was told that a mob would tear it down within half an hour. He knew the people better. No mob molested it, but evident tokens of gratification were given at its appearance, and it floated proudly all day. It was the first peace flag that had been publicly raised in New York since this fratricidal strife commenced, and graced the stage of the Institute in the evening, when Lindley Spring, Esq., delivered his peace lecture. It was the gift of the ladies of New York to the blessed cause, and carried a blessing with it. Contrast this incident with the vindictiveness displayed by the people in 1861. Who would then have dared to raise such a flag? Who could then safely advise peace? But, thank God, a change—a very perceptible change—has come over the people. The nation is sick—sick unto death—of war and its attendant horrors. Peace finds eloquent, earnest advocates, and its banner flaunts the breeze unmolested. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

## From Sherman's Rear-Wheeler's Operations.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, says the Columbus Times, of an interview with Mr. Kimbrough, of Harris county, who is a member of Company I 3d Ga. cavalry. Mr. K left Wheeler's command on the 20th at Sweet Water Station on the East Tennessee road, about twenty-five miles from Athens. From him we learn that the road from Athens towards Knoxville, for about twenty-five miles is totally destroyed and the telegraph wire with it. Wheeler struck the Weldon and Atlantic road at Big Shanty and tore it up at intervals, destroying about fifteen miles of the track between Big Shanty and Dalton, and burning the bridge over the Etowah river. He states that the Tunnel was not blown up to the 20th, at which time he left, making his way back through North Carolina. Wheeler burnt three trains heavily laden with supplies at Dalton. It was reported at Sweet Water that Wheeler and Morgan would form a junction and together move into Middle Tennessee. Wheeler's troops were in good health and fine spirits and were anxious to move ahead. His loss on the expedition had been very trifling. In the fight at Dalton he lost only about ten men.

## EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 10—Richmond, June 6, 1864.

The following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

Sec. 1. All Confederate officers and men delivered at City Point, Va., previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be duly exchanged.

Sec. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians, who have been captured at any place, and released on parole, prior to May 7th 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange notices numbered six, seven and eight.

ROBERT OULD,  
Agent of Exchange.  
July 26, 1864.

## NOTICE.

W. F. Mitchell has this day filed his application in the Court of Probate of Cherokee County showing that he has an interest in the Estate of Elizabeth Cason late of said county deceased—that Thomas Cason is the Administrator of the said Estate. That said Thomas Cason has left this country and gone beyond the jurisdiction of this Court and is in the State of Georgia that said Estate is liable to waste, and asks for the removal of the said Thomas Cason from the said Administration and for the appointment of an Administrator *ad hoc* non of said Estate. The third Monday in September is set for the hearing of said application. Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas Cason to appear at my office in Centre on the said third Monday in September and show cause why the said application shall not be granted.

Centre, August 31st 1864.  
L. J. STANDEER,  
Judge of Probate,  
Cherokee county, Ala.

## NEWS FOR THE BLIND.

500 pair fine Glass for specks at  
W. O. LAND'S  
Jewelry Store.

## OBITUARY.

Died of Diphtheria, near Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. 25th 1864, MARTHA AMANDA, youngest daughter of Mrs. Broyles, in the 16th year of age. The divine power of our holy religion was beautifully exemplified in the life and character of this dear maiden. Bro the contaminating influence of the world had sullied the innocence of childhood, she yielded to the dominion of the Saviour, and at the early age of 11 years, she-verified in her own experience that gracious promise, "I love them that love me, and they shall see me early and shall find me." She, at the same time united herself with the M. E. Church, and from that period to the day of her death, her upright walk and godly conversation bore eloquent testimony to the sincerity of her profession. In the holy sanctuary engaged in the worship of God, in the active discharge of every-day duties, in the loving home-circle, in the gay society of her youthful companions, her gentle unobtrusive piety, was every where apparent, and shed a hallowed influence on all with whom she associated.

Many virtues implanted by the Holy Spirit and watered by Divine Grace were budding forth giving promise of a holy and useful life, but alas! just as sweet, MARTHA was blooming into beautiful womanhood, the Angel Reaper has suddenly stricken her down, and we can but weep that "one so lovely should have a life so brief." But mingling with the tears of bereavement, is the comforting thought, "She is not lost but gone before." In the dark and trying hour her spirit fainted not, but relying on Jesus, she replete with the inquiry of weeping friends, "If it is God's will I am willing to die." On being asked what message she had for absent loved ones, she remarked, "Kiss my dear brothers and cousins, and tell them to meet me in Heaven." Sinking into calm quietude her spirit seemed just ready to wing its flight, when a weeping sister bent over her, and with quivering lip faintly whispered, "Sister Martha do you feel prepared to die?" "Oh sister," she exclaimed, as her dark eyes kindled with the rapture of a holy faith, "I have always endeavored to be prepared for this moment." With this precious assurance, her lips closed, and the angel spirit fled from its earthly tabernacle to mingle in the communion of the redeemed above.

"Life's duty done, as sinks the day,  
Light from its load the spirit flies;  
While heaven and earth combine to say,  
How blessed the righteous when he dies."

Died Aug. 9th 1864, at Griffin, Ga. of gunshot wound received in the hip while gallantly charging the enemy's rifle pits, on July 22nd, 1864, SAMUEL WALKER, Co. D. 19th Ala. Regt. Thus has another noble spirit departed this life, leaving a noble example of freedom. He was a brave and gallant soldier, an amiable gentleman and a consistent Christian. He won the heart of all who knew him. He was truly a patriot. I have often heard him say, "That his life should be devoted to the cause of Southern Independence, that he did not wish to live if we were to be subjected to the negro's rule, to the level of the white race." What a noble self-sacrificing patriot was he. When I think of the many, many trials and hardships and dangers through which he passed, all of which he endured so heroically and cheerfully, I can scarcely reconcile his loss, even with the reflection that the benefits arising from the service which he so nobly contributed to this holy cause will be enjoyed for ages by those he loved so well. Noble and Christian soldier! thy bark will no more be tossed by the angry waves of adversity. It has been anchored safely on that great ocean of eternity where there are no more trials and dangers and hardships, where there is no more strife and bloodshed; but where all is peace and love. May his ashes rest in peace, where they now lie mouldering in the "soldier's grave yard," until that Great Day, when they will rejoice in the spirit in immortality.

"Soft be the sod that rests upon his breast,  
Green be the grass that grows upon his grave,  
Eternal be the laurels that flourish around his tomb."  
E. T.

Why should potatoes grow better than any other vegetable? Because they have got eyes to see what they are doing.

## CONFEDERATE Tax Notice.

I will meet the citizens of 14th District, embracing the County of Calhoun, at the times and places herein named, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind on Wheat, Oats, Rye, corn Hay and Wool of 1865.

All persons failing to assess their tax at these times and places, will be charged an additional tax of 25 per cent.

JOSHUA DRAPER,  
Assessor.

No. 11, White Plains, Mon. Aug. 15.  
No. 13, Oxford, Tuesday " 16.  
No. 4, Maddox, Wednesday " 17.  
No. 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur. " 18.  
No. 5, Polkville, Friday " 19.  
No. 3, June Bug, Saturday " 20.  
No. 8, Walden's Shop, Mon. " 21.  
No. 7, Lewis Phillips, Tues. " 22.  
No. 22, Kanks, Wednesday " 23.  
No. 6, Pecks Hill, Thursday " 24.  
No. 2 Alexandria, Friday, Aug. 26 & 27.  
No. 10 Rabbit Town, Mon. " 29.  
No. 12, Davis, Roads, Tues. Aug. 30.  
No. 14, Sugar Hill, Wed. " 31.  
No. 15, Pine Grove, Thursday, Sept. 1.  
No. 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday, " 2.  
No. 16, Abernathy, Saturday " 3.  
No. 17, Fair Play, Monday " 5.  
No. 18, Pine Thicket, Tuesday " 6.  
No. 19, Phillips, Wednesday " 7.  
No. 20, Borden's, Thursday " 8.  
No. 9, Ladiga, Friday " 9.  
No. 1, Cross Plains, Saturday, " 10.  
No. 1, Jacksonville, Sept. 12 to 13.

## MUSIC LESSONS.

On the Piano, will be given by Mrs. M. E. MCNOLIS, at her residence, commencing with the next session of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Sep. 1, 1864.

## POCKET BOOK LOST.

Barco County, August 14th, 1864. This is to certify, that S. A. HARRISS, a citizen of the above named county, did on the 13th of said inst., lose a pocket book containing \$4 25 cents in greenbacks, and also two discharges, dated the first named one not recollected only given in 1862, and the other in May 1864; some where on the road from Jacksonville by Cross Plains.

S. A. HARRISS.

## STRAYED

From the undersigned about the 1st of May, 1864, two mule colts of black color, one a mare mule two years old; this spring past, other a horse mule one year old, this spring past. Any information will be thankfully received, and any person knowing any thing about said mules can address me at Peck Hill, Calhoun county Ala. this August 18, 1864.—Gt. L. E. LITTLEJOHN.

## COMMITTED.

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. a negro man who calls his name WILLIS; and says he belongs to Harry Scholfield, of Baton Rouge, La. Said boy is about fifty years old, five feet-9 inches high; and weighs about 150 pounds; copper color. Committed 6th Aug. 1864.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Aug 13. W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

## Pocket Book Lost.

C. C. Porter lost a pocket Book either at Blue Mountain or on his way home, by way of Mrs. Montgomery's on Cane Creek, on the 6th May, containing a note on Wm. B. Wynn, for \$5,000, also a certificate of deposit in the Selma bank for \$3,500, also one of \$1,000, in favor of Mrs. S. A. Sappington, & other papers and some money also, 2 certificates of railroad land entries.

All persons are forewarned from trading for any of said Papers, & any person finding and conveying it to me, or informing me, will be suitably rewarded.

This 11th, May 1864.

C. C. PORTER.

MIDDLETON, ALA.  
A chance to avoid conscription—and by so doing unite yourself to one of the most desirable Companies ever organized since the war.

We are raising a company now of exempts and men between 17 and 30 years of age. This company has assurances from Headquarters, that no company has ever had since this war commenced. It will be received for three months, or the war, just as they may wish. If you wish to avenge the death of your kinsmen and mete out vengeance to the enemies of your country, join us. We organize 1st Sept. at Middleton, Ala. For particulars apply to—

J. C. BRYAN,  
WADE HERRAN.

## Salt for Sale.

I have a small lot of Salt for sale, at the residence of Robert Alexander. Also, a small lot of DRY GOODS, For sale at the same place.

Mrs. W. B. FERBUNE.

Aug. 13, 1864.

## Jacksonville Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 5th day of September next.

## RATES OF TUITION.

Primary class per session of 5 months, \$20. 00  
Second " " " " " 40. 00  
Third " " " " " 50. 00  
Incidental fee, 2. 00  
August 20, 1864.

## Notice to Tithes Payers.

THE depots at Jacksonville, White Plains, Blue Mountain and Oxford are now open for the reception of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Wo-1, and cured Hay. Those owing tithes are earnestly called on to bring in the same immediately. They can be assessed by the Assessor afterwards.

Supervising Agent, Calhoun Co. Jacksonville, Aug. 9th, 1864.

## Pocket Book Lost.

LOST by the undersigned, living in Jacksonville, one day last week, between Deanna's and T. R. Williams' negro quarters, a lady's pocket book, with pearl back, one side of the pearl being lost off, containing one Confederate Certificate for \$100 and about 25 or 30 dollars in change bills. Any information from the finder will be thankfully received.

Aug. 8, 1864. A. L. ROBERTS.

## SHADY GLEN ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will resume school exercises at Shady Glen Academy (near Morrisville, Alabama,) on Monday 15th August, to continue four months.

TERMS.

Class 1st. per month, \$6. 00  
" 2nd, " " " 7. 00  
" 3rd, " " " 8. 00  
Payable at the expiration of each month. All will be charged from date of entrance, unless in cases of protracted sickness.

Aug. 6, 1864. R. L. TARRANT.

## Rally to the Rescue.

I am authorized to raise a Cavalry Company for ninety days service. Come and join me in the last struggle for Liberty, to serve for 90 days only. Old men and boys—come and help to drive off the murderers of your wives and children. The company will meet in Jacksonville on Saturday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock. A. M.

S. P. HOLLINGSWORTH,  
1st Lieut. Confederate service.

## Committed

To the Jail of Centre, Calhoun county, Ala. on the 16th May, 1864, a negro boy who says his name is FIF-SON, and that he belongs to Eliak Steel of Giles county, Tennessee. He is black color, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. M. DANIEL, Shf.

May 28, 1864.

## \$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, at this place, on the night of the 16th inst., a bay horse 15 hands high, about ten years old, right hind foot white; star in the forehead. The above reward will be paid for his delivery, and any information thankfully received.

JACKSONVILLE, July 27, 1864.

J. B. WALDEN,

Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee co. Ala., I will attend to business in the Circuit & Chancery Courts, of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court.

March 26, 1864.

## Notice.

On the 13th ult. I received of Gen'l Ross a sorrel filly, about two years old, star in the face, knot on left fore-knee—it was following his cavalry. The owner is requested to prove this property, pay cost and charges and receive said filly of the undersigned two miles north of Jacksonville, Ala.

June 1, 1864.—Gt. E. T. READ.

G. E. ELLIS.

J. R. CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, 1864.

## Committed

To the jail of Jacksonville, Ala. on the 5th of June 1864, a negro boy who says his name is AUTHOR, and that he belongs to Henry Logan of Mississippi, and runaway from his young master at Dalton, Ga. said boy is about 25 years of age, and weighs about 155 or 160 pounds, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, left his master about the last of April.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

June 11, 1864.

## NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain promissory note, held by Elizabeth Heifner on me, and also some accounts as I have paid them off, and she refuses to give them up.

Wm. H. KILGORE.

Aug. 25, 1864.

## \$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my residence on the 15th of June last, two negro boys, LUM a dark copper color or aged 24 years 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs 185 pounds. DYER, a black boy, aged 28 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, red eyes, and weighs 165 pounds—I will pay to any man \$100 reward for each delivered to me or lodged some safe jail.

A. J. PRATER.

July 16, 1864.—5t.

## Confederate Tax Notice.

We will meet the citizens of 14th District Calhoun Co., at the times and places herein named, for the purpose of assessing the Tax of 1864. Tax payers will be required to make a return of all the property they held on 1st February, 1864, real personal or mixed. All persons failing to assess their tax at these times and places will be charged an additional tax of 25 per cent.

T. P. RENFRO, Assrs. 14th Dist.

S. ALLEN.

Pre. No. 11, White Plains, Monday Aug. 15

" 13, Oxford, Tuesday " 16

" 4, Maddox, Wednesday " 17

" 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur. " 18

" 5, Polkville, Friday " 19

" 3, June Bug, Saturday " 20

" 8, Walden's Shop, Mon. " 21

" 7, Lewis Phillips, Tues. " 22

" 22, Kanks, Wednesday " 23

" 6, Pecks Hill, Thursday " 24

" 2 Alexandria, Friday " 26 & 27

" 10 Rabbit Town, Monday " 29

" 12, Davis, Roads, Tues. " 30

" 14, Sugar Hill, Wednesday " 31

" 15, Pine Grove, Thursday " 1

" 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday " 2

" 16, Abernathy, Saturday " 3

" 17, Fair Play, Sunday " 4

" 18, Pine Thicket, Monday " 5

" 19, Phillips, Tuesday " 6

" 20, Borden's, Wednesday " 7

" 9, Ladiga, Thursday " 8

" 1, Cross Plains, Friday " 9

" 1, Jacksonville, Saturday " 10

" 1, Jacksonville, Sunday " 11

" 1, Jacksonville, Monday " 12

" 1, Jacksonville, Tuesday " 13

" 1, Jacksonville, Wednesday " 14

" 1, Jacksonville, Thursday " 15

" 1, Jacksonville, Friday " 16

" 1, Jacksonville, Saturday " 17

" 1, Jacksonville, Sunday " 18

" 1, Jacksonville, Monday " 19

" 1, Jacksonville, Tuesday " 20

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00  
Three " " " 1 25  
One " " " 50

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00  
Announcement of candidates, State offices 1 00  
County " 50  
Circulars of candidates, per square, 1 00  
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Last Notice.

TAXPAYERS are notified that I am allowed only twenty (20) days longer to collect all the Taxes due on Income, profits &c. under the amended act of Congress, approved February 17, 1864. All persons owing any Tax on income, profits, &c. as well as persons who have failed to assess, will, after 20 days from the date of this notice be deemed & held to be defaulters.

Distillers, Merchants, and all persons engaged in any business named in the 5th section of the Tax act, are notified that the specific tax must be paid as soon as they commence, or within 30 days from that time, otherwise they will be charged double the amount, and the same for every 30 days failure. All persons owing Tax on gross sales are requested to bring in their amounts quarterly, commencing from 1st Jan. 1864.

H. A. EARNES,  
Collector 14th District.

August 27, 1866.

WANTED

For Madison Hospital, Montgomery.

100 Bushels Dried Fruit,  
10 Barrels Kruit;

To be delivered to C. Glover, Blue Mountain, or Col. J. D. Hoke, Jacksonville.  
C. J. CLARK, Surgeon in charge.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—Our readers will find in the news columns of to-day's paper, the Resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan for President, and Pendleton for Vice-President. McClellan is a Union Democrat and Pendleton is said to be a thoroughgoing peace man.

Their resolutions are perhaps as strong as could be expected under the circumstances. Their first resolution, declaring unswerving fidelity to the Union, may be but a tub thrown to the whale; at least it can practically mean nothing. Their subsequent resolutions repudiate war as a means of restoring the Union—express a desire for an armistice, in order to negotiate for peace—assert the wholesome doctrine of State sovereignty, and contain a fearful catalogue of charges against the administration of Lincoln. We would be glad to see this party successful against Lincoln, but fear that his power and advantages are so great, that his chances of success are bad. Without success, of course all their declarations of principle on paper amount to nothing.

Our readers cannot complain of a want of news this week, tho' some of it may not be as favorable as desired. The effect of the evacuation of Atlanta, and its occupation by the Yankees, depends upon the future movements of the Yankees. If they remain there, it will not be practically worse for us than it has been for some time past. Should they press forward toward Macon, Columbus or Montgomery, they will have to abandon more territory behind them than they gain before them. This it seems to us, would afford our government an excellent opportunity to recover East and West Tennessee and North Georgia, and re-establish the Central line from Selma, via Rome and Knoxville to Richmond. Thus, instead of Yankees cutting the Confederacy in two by getting Atlanta, this may give us a shorter and more central line.

Col. R. G. Earle.

The particulars of the lamented death of Col. Earle, are given in a letter from Mr. Barnsley, of Woodlands, near Kingston, Ga. to Mrs. Earle; from which we extract the following:

"Col. R. G. Earle was killed in a cavalry skirmish near this place on the 18th May. He was buried near my house. He refused to surrender, and regret was expressed by the U. S. officers that it was necessary to take the life of so brave a man."

In a letter from Mrs. Howard to Mrs. Earle she says:

"It will be a pleasure to you, to know that the resting place of your noble husband, is visited daily by those for whom he gave his precious life. Would to God that I could breathe one word of comfort to your bereaved heart, but this cruel war has taught us that there is but one power that can heal the wounds which all in our beloved country have received."

The papers found on the body of Col. Earle were handed over by Gen. Willer to Mr. Barnsley, with a request to send them the first opportunity.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by Robt Johnson, at Rock Island, Illinois, July 23d 1864:

"The following named men are with me and are well: Mr. Oneal, Newton Watkins, Albery Reid, John Smith, Newton Smith, Wm. Ables, A. Platt and James Spow."

The Soldier's Rest Society of Jacksonville acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions from August 29th, until September 4th inclusive:

Mrs. W. H. Flemming, 1 1/2 gallon buttermilk. Mrs. Sallie Walker, 1 gallon buttermilk. Mrs. Earle, 2 baskets fruit. Mrs. Amanda Davis, 1/2 gallon buttermilk. Mrs. A. R. Smith, 1 gall green peas, 1 pitcher buttermilk. Capt. Joe Hardy, 1 bushel corn meal. Mrs. Eliza Ann Prator, 1/2 bushel potatoes, 1/2 bu dried peaches, 1 gall molasses. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth McCain, 2 lbs butter, 1 1/2 doz onions, 1 peck dried apples. Mrs. Moody, Dried apples. Mrs. J. F. Grant, 1 pitcher buttermilk. Mrs. Mary Can-

non, 1/2 gall buttermilk. Mrs. E. J. Tate, 1/2 gall buttermilk, vegetables. Mrs. Jacob Aderholt, 1 dz corn. Mrs. Selah Smith, 2 chickens, 2 dz eggs. Mrs. Addison Allen, peaches. Mrs. Mary F. Ladders, 3 chickens, 1 pk potatoes, soap. Mrs. Jas Crow, 3 lbs butter. Mrs. Sarah Wright, 1 basket peas. Mrs. Turney, tomatoes. Mrs. Milton Williamson, quinces and potatoes.

A TRIANGULAR FIGHT.

As the war advances, says the Richmond Dispatch, the two American belligerents are beginning to discover the important fact that there are three instead of two parties to the fight, Great Britain being the third party, and by no means the least formidable. With out a declaration of war, and adhering rigidly to the forms of peace, she is, in reality, one of the chief combatants in this struggle, and is beginning to be recognized as such by the two American combatants. Her blows, it must be conceded, are equally distributed between the two and this she calls neutrality. She furnishes Irishmen to fight Confederates, and privaters to gall Yankees. On the land she is the Yankee ally, on the sea, the auxiliary of the Confederates. With one hand she strikes at Confederate armies, with the other at Yankee commerce. In fact this is her war, only with consummate address she is waging it by turning the arms of those she equally hates against each other, and assisting and encouraging both in mutual destruction.

The two combatants are having a fight on a court-green, and a little in the back-ground is a crafty old fellow who has always hated both for repeated whippings they have given him in days gone by, to say nothing of setting up an opposition mercantile establishment to his own, which sorely diminished his annual profits. He has been for many years endeavoring to sow seeds of destruction and discord between the two, and at last, in consequence of his skillful intrigues, they have desolved partnership and got to actual blows. How very sorry he is! He declares that it is a most lamentable occurrence. It fills his soul with anguish and his eyes with tears. Somebody asks him to interfere, but, bless you, no; that would only make it worse, don't you see; and he wouldn't for the world aggravate such horrors. So, with a breaking heart and a funeral countenance, he hands a revolver to one and a bowie-knife to the other, and as each loses his weapon, charitably supplies another in its place. This is the only kind of intervention the expenar, old soul can venture on; and he calls upon both to witness how carefully he avoids taking any part in their quarrel.

If the passions of both were not at fever heat, they never could have failed to understand John Bull's neutrality. Both, at least, are beginning to discover the true state of the case; and though the discovery, can have no effect in terminating the quarrel, it may at least assure the old hypocrite that he is understood on this continent, and that the day is coming when his policy will prove as short-sighted as it is malevolent. Of the sentiment of the United States he has seen enough to need no information from that quarter. As to us, we regard the British Government as our enemy, our worst enemy in Europe, and only second in hostile action to the Yankee Government of the United States.

The "Yankee Trap."

We have heard of beaver-traps, wolf-traps, muskrat-traps, rabbit-traps, fox-traps, bird-traps, &c., but of all the traps known, that of the Weldon railroad is the most certain to catch Yankees. Our Confederate hunters tell the enemy into the trap, and when it is full, Mahone or some other trapper, springs the trigger, and the Yankees are caught by the thousands. We have just seen two hundred blue-birds and red-birds (Zouaves) pass our window, the first installment of over two thousand trapped on Friday. Good luck to our gallant sportsmen, the game is plentiful and the hunters eager for the sport!

The only drawback is the worthlessness of the game for useless purposes; they are not as suitable for food as turkeys or partridges, nor is their peltry as valuable as that taken from the beaver, the rabbit, the fox and muskrat; but we suppose they are considered in the light of wolves, skunks and crows, which are killed, not for their value, but for their murderous and pestilish propensities.

It is suggested that the name be changed from the "Weldon," to the "Yankee Trap" railroad.

Set the trap again, and make another haul!—Richmond Sentinel.

Wheeler's Movements.

LYNCHBURG, August 31.

A correspondent of the Republican writing from Bristol under the date of the 20th, says Wheeler has burnt the London bridge on the Tennessee river. He went from there to Marysville, where he captured 700 prisoners; from there he went to New Market where he captured 200 more.

The prisoners have been sent to South Carolina.

The above news was heard at Bristol by train this evening.

RICHMOND, August 29.

The Baltimore American admits that the 5th army corps lost, in the fights on Friday and Sunday near Petersburg, 5,000 killed wounded and missing.

Telegrams from Harper's Ferry dated 24th, say a reconnoitering force of cavalry under Torbett on the morning

of the 27th, encountered, about a mile from Leetown, a column of Breckenridge's corps. After some skirmishing the Rebels withdrew, having lost over fifty killed and wounded, including several staff officers.

All the fords from Williamsport to Point of Rocks is well guarded.

RICHMOND, August 28.

Northern dates to the 27th have been received.

The Washington Chronicle contains accounts of a sharp fight on the 23d at Duffery's Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Loss on both sides severe. At nightfall the Federals fell back to their original position.

It was reported on the 23d that Schofield's corps left Atlanta on the 16th for Macon with fifteen days rations.

On the 20th Wheeler attacked, captured and killed the whole garrison and three hundred white laborers at Stewart's Landing.

A telegram from Nashville 24th, says affairs at Atlanta are unchanged. The army are engaged in advancing their parapets and strengthening their works.

On the 10th Major Gen. Dodge was shot by a sharpshooter. It is since reported that Gen. Seyburn, commanding Logan's corps, was wounded.

Unofficial telegrams from Washington contradict the report that Lincoln would send Peace Commissioners to Richmond.

Fremonst has withdrawn his name and declines running for President.

Torrest captured two hundred and fifty prisoners at Memphis. His force occupied the city for two hours, during which time they robbed the principle stores and boarding houses.

Gold in Memphis, 253 1/2.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, August 29.

Since the fight on Thursday evening near Reams' Station there has been no engagement. Both armies seem to be resting.

The enemy made no effort to take possession near Reams' from which they were dislodged on Thursday.

Fully twelve miles of the Weldon railroad has been destroyed by the enemy's raids and sills burned.

Among the prisoners Thursday was an Adjutant General of Hancock's corps, who escaped last night and was recaptured to-day.

FROM ATLANTA, August 30.

The enemy occupied the West Point railroad and are fortifying and removing the track.

Scouts report that a force of Federal cavalry were advancing last night in the direction of East Point.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, August 30.

A flag of truce boat arrived late this evening, brings letters and papers from New Orleans from the prisoners captured in Mobile Bay.

Confederate surgeons are to be sent over on the first boat to Pascagoula.

The Federal and Confederate agent of exchange have come to a perfect understanding. Prisoners are to be exchanged shortly.

Six Yankee vessels off Dog River bar this evening.

RICHMOND, August 30.

The Lynchburg Republican of Saturday states that the Yankee cavalry which was advancing on Rogersville a few days since, suddenly returned by the way they came. It is also reported, on what appears to be good authority, that Wheeler with a large force of cavalry is between Knoxville and Bristol advancing into Kentucky.

Fighting in Front.

MACON, September 1.

Private telegrams to-day from Jonesboro, state that Gens. Stephen D. Lee and Cleburne, with Hardee's corps, attacked the enemy and took their entire entrenchments yesterday, but the enemy being reinforced heavily, the ground was only partially held, and night closed without decisive results. The action was renewed to-day. Results yet unknown.

Gen. Hardee commands in the field. Gens Patton Anderson and Cumming were wounded.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, August 31.

The committee of safety have held a meeting and resolved their entire satisfaction with Gen. Frank Gardner, recently appointed to the command of that district, expressing entire confidence in his ability, and ask him to hold the city to the last extremity; thus uniting the action of the municipal authorities.

A flag of truce boat arrived at Pascagoula bringing thirteen Confederate surgeons.

All quiet here.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, September 1.

A Washington special to the New York Time asserts that a commissioner from Georgia, representing the State Government had arrived there. He desires to know on what basis Georgia would be admitted into the Union.

Brownsville, Texas, has been re-occupied by the Rebels.

Sheridan reports the rebels retiring from the upper Potomac.

Sherman has issued an order interdicting the introduction of arms and ammunition into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Grant had arrived at City Point. Gold in New York on the 28th closed at 238.

RICHMOND, August 30.

The Washington Chronicle of the 30th contains press telegrams from Chicago of the 29th.

The Convention was called to order by Belmont taking the chair. In his remarks on taking the chair he urged harmonious action in order that the sacred cause of the Union, the Constitution and the laws should prevail over fanaticism and treason.

Rev. Clarkson, of Chicago, offered prayer in favor of speedy peace.

A committee of one from each delegation was appointed to report resolutions.

A number of resolutions was read and referred, including one by Mr. Long, of Ohio, for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Washington, and request Lincoln to postpone the draft until the people decide at the coming election whether they want peace.

The Herald says there are apprehensions that the draft will be resisted in that city, and a conflict between the people and authorities take place which may seriously compromise the public peace.

Stanton Telegraphs Dix that he has not heard from Sherman for two days.

Latest news from the North is of the most revolutionary character.

The New York Herald, in a late issue, says it will soon be a necessity for Lincoln to recall Grant to defend the National Capital, which it admits is in more danger of capture than Richmond.

There is a call for assembling the Baltimore Convention to reconsider the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson, that candidates may be placed before the people who will be acceptable.

The Herald complains about so much attention being shown, to the Commissioners at Niagara, several of the Northern Governors having been in consultation with them for days past. It further says the very atmosphere is burdened with treason, and that at the Chicago Convention sentiments will be avowed and plots disclosed which will shock the country. It bids New England prepare for a Northwestern Confederacy, and predicts that it is coming.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, September 2.—The following platform was adopted by the Chicago Convention, with four dissenting voices.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwearied fidelity to the Union under the constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength and happiness as a people and framework of the Government, and equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this convention explicitly declares the sense of the American people—that four years' failure to restore the Union, by the experiment of war, during which, under pretense of military necessity or power, the constitution has been disregarded in every particular. Public liberty and private rights have alike been trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired. Justice, humanity, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with the view to an ultimate convention of all the States at the earliest practicable moment. Peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal union of the States. The recent elections were a shameful violation of the constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and rights of the States unimpaired. They hereby declare and consider that the Administration has usurped extraordinary powers not granted by the constitution—subversion of civil by military authority arrests, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where the civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech; the press denied the right to assume open and avowed principles; a disregard of States rights; the employment of an annual test oath; interference with and denial of the right of the citizens to bear arms—all calculated to prevent the restoration and perpetuation of the Government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to due respect for our fellow citizens who have long been in prison and in a suffering condition deserves the severest reprobation and scorn of the whole of the public community.

Resolved, That in the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all the care, protection and regard for brave soldiers of the Republic so heroically earned.

Long, of Ohio, offered an amendment to add the first Kentucky resolution of '68.

Cox, of Ohio, called for the previous question, and the platform was adopted. Stockton, of New Jersey. Nominated McClellan.

Long urged the Convention not to add weakness to the platform by placing such a man in domination.

Harris, of Maryland, made a furious

onslaught upon McClellan, and knocked down the New York delegate, who denounced him as a traitor.

On the first ballot McClellan received 202 votes, and Seymour 23, which McClellan was declared in nomination.

Horatio Seymour made a speech saying that when McClellan was placed in the Presidential chair he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country.

Valandigham moved that his nomination be made unanimously, which was carried, and elicited defending applause.

Pendleton was unanimously nominated Vice President on the second ballot, when the convention adjourned.

RICHMOND, September 2.—Letters from officers in Early's command say there was a considerable fight on Saturday. Early feigned a retreat, and the Sixth Corps, which left Harper's Ferry was ambuscaded and terribly cut up.

FROM THE FRONT.

MACON, September 3.

During the last two days, the city has been full of wild rumors, still owing to operations on the line of railroad, communication with the press reporter is impracticable.

The result of the action on Thursday was that Hardee was opposed with overwhelming numbers and fell back to Lovejoy's Station. Lee, by order of Hood, withdrew towards Atlanta, leaving the railroad in possession of the enemy.

It is now ascertained that six corps of Sherman's troops were thrown upon the railroad and only Hardee's corps confronted them.

The losses on both sides are large, but as the Yankees on Thursday attacked our entrenchments, it is supposed they suffered much more heavily than we did.

No reliable details can be obtained.

A report is current that Hood evacuated Atlanta yesterday morning, but no positive information has been received.

A collision occurred yesterday on the Macon road near Barnesville killing 20 persons and breaking up the road seriously.

MACON, September 3.

Parties from the front report that our losses on Wednesday will probably not exceed 600.

On Thursday the enemy made four assaults on our lines, in heavy column, and were repulsed each time with great slaughter. They then concentrated on Govan's front, and breaking our lines their retreat became necessary, which was effected on Thursday night. Prisoners report that only four Yankee corps were engaged.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, September 3.

Enemy reported evacuating Cedar Point and throwing troops over to Navy Cove, near Port Morgan.

No change in affairs here.

Latest From Wheeler.

RICHMOND, September 3.

The Baltimore Gazette says a dispatch from Nashville, Tuesday, states, that fifteen hundred of Wheeler's cavalry entered Lebanon that day. They captured Gen. Miligan and thirty privates. Wheeler's main force, six or eight thousand strong, was near McMinnville, advancing towards Murfreesboro.

Great excitement in Nashville under the apprehension that the city would be attacked.

Last Night's Dispatches.

The Evacuation of Atlanta.

MACON, September 4.

All doubts about the fall of Atlanta are ended. It was evacuated on Thursday night and occupied by the enemy at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. Gen. Hood burnt up his commissary stores and drew off on the McDonough road, leaving nothing at Atlanta but blood-stained ruins.

Yesterday our whole army was concentrated at Lovejoy's station, on the Macon and Western road. The enemy are reported retreating from that point towards Atlanta.

In the fight at Jonesboro on Thursday Gen. Govan, together with the 6th and a part of the 2d Arkansas regiments, were captured.

We lost six pieces of artillery and captured six.

Official from Gen. Hood.

RICHMOND, September 4.

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Hood, dated 3d inst.

On the evening of the 30th ult. the enemy made a lodgment across Flint river, near Jonesboro. We attacked them on the evening of the 31st ult. with two corps, but failed to dislodge them.

This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st inst. Our loss on the evening of the 31st ult. was small.

On the evening of the 1st inst. Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy, and being out flanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of eight guns.

The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe.

(Signed) J. B. Hood,

General.

MACON, September 5.

Atlanta was evacuated by Gen. Hood at 7 o'clock Friday morning and occupied by the enemy at 11 o'clock. Gen. Hood blew up his extra ammunition, burned his surplus commissary stores, and drew off on the McDonough road.



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

September 15, 1864.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Six months, in advance, \$2 00  
Three " " " 1 25  
One " " " 50

**Rates of Advertising.**  
One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00  
Advertisement of candidates, State officers 10 00  
County " 5 00  
Circulars of candidates, per square, 1 00  
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

## Last Notice.

TAXPAYERS are notified that I am allowed only twenty (20) days longer to collect all the taxes due on income, profits, etc., under the amended act of Congress, approved February 17, 1864. All persons owing any tax on income, profits, etc., as well as persons who have failed to assess, will, after 20 days from the date of this notice be deemed & held to be defaulters.

Distillers, Merchants, and all persons engaged in any business named in the 5th section of the Tax act, are notified that the specific tax must be paid as soon as they commence, or within 30 days from that time, otherwise they will be charged double the amount, and the same for every 30 days failure. All persons owing tax on gross sales are requested to bring in their amounts quarterly, commencing from 1st Jan. 1864.

H. A. EARNES,  
Collector 14th District.

August 27, 1864.

## WANTED

For Madison Hospital, Montgomery.  
100 Bushels Dried Fruit,  
10 Barrels Kruit.

To be delivered to C. Glover, Blue Mountain, or Col. J. D. Hoke, Jacksonville.  
C. J. CLARK, Surgeon in charge.

## A SMALL LOT OF

Salt, Thread, Sugar,  
Iron, Cotton Cards.

To Exchange for PRODUCE, by  
T. P. RENFRO.

## Jacksonville Male Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October, 1864, under the continued superintendence of Rev. R. J. C. HALL.

## Rates of Tuition.

Primary class, per session of 5 months, \$30 00  
Second " " " 40 00  
Third " " " 50 00  
Incidental fee, 2 00  
Sept. 15, 1864.

## NOTICE

### TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Tax Collector and Assessor, and all Justices of the Peace and constables for Calhoun county will appear at my office on or before the 24th day of Sept. 1864, and execute and give new official bonds as the originals have been destroyed by fire. Herein fail not.

Sept. 10th 1864. A. WOOD,  
Judge of Probate.

### Look Out for the X Marks.

In order to avoid any complaints in future, about discontinuing papers without information of what was due, we have adopted the following plan:

Where one cross mark is found before the name on the paper, it will signify that the time paid for is out, and that \$2 must be forwarded for six months in advance. Where two cross marks, that six months are due and six in advance, and \$4 must be sent. Three cross marks, \$6, &c. In every case where these marks are disregarded for a sufficient length of time for the money to reach us, the papers will be discontinued. Don't blame us in future, if you get by letter a notification of the amount due, instead of the regular receipt of your paper.

Contributions in money, or produce that will bear shipment, are respectfully asked by Rev. Mr. Wells of Selma, for the refugees now in that city from Atlanta. For this place to be deposited with Mr. W. C. Land—other places at any of the depots.

### List of Casualties Co. B. 30th Ala.

The following is a list of the casualties of Co. B. 30th Ala. Regt., in an engagement near Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31st 1864:

Lieut. J. H. Finch, mortally wounded through chest—since died.  
Sergt M T Durham, severely wounded in chest and lost left fore-finger; J. H. Ninan mortally in throat; John Putman, painfully in thigh; D R Reaves painfully in thigh; Wm Rutledge middle finger of left hand amputated; A L Young mortally in head; R H McCain across left hand slight; Wm Wright slightly in arm; L Woodruff slightly in arm; Corp E B Downing slightly in thigh.

In the death of Lieut. Finch the community has not only lost one of her best citizens, but the country one of her bravest defenders. As a man, none knew him but to love him—as an officer he was unsurpassed for bravery and efficiency, and respected by all who knew him.

J. H. McCain,  
Capt. Co. B. 31st Ala. Regt.

The Soldiers' Rest society of Jacksonville, acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions from Sept. 5th till Sept. 11th inclusive:

Mrs Levi Weaver, 13 lb lard, 10 lbs flour. Mrs E J Tate, 2 gal buttermilk, pepper, cucumbers. Mrs Eliza Kimbrell, dried fruit, cucumbers. Mrs Jan. Nisbet, 1 doz quinces. Mr James Crow

sack flour; Miss Ida Potney, 2 melons, corn; Miss Mattie Turney, beans; Mrs Adelia Frank, buttermilk; Mrs Horatio Griffin, beans; Miss Lizzie Hall, 1 bushel dried fruit; Mrs E Wiley 1 bushel potatoes; Mrs Corley, 2 lbs butter; Mrs A R Smith, beans; Mrs Dickinson, 1 basket apples, 2 chickens 1/2 bushel potatoes; Master Joe Frank, 1 box; Mrs Martha Bennett 1 doz eggs, 1 chicken, 1 bushel potatoes; Master Wm Willis Woodward, 1 box.

Bacon, lard and butter is very much needed and we respectfully solicit continuation of such.

A flag of truce letter from Wm. Dale, dated 27th July 1864, states that Jas. K Neal died at Fort Delaware about the first of Nov. '63. Died of small pox. W. A. Neal and B. R. Griffin are here and well.

### FROM PETTETSBURG.

PETERSBURG, September 5.

Last night about 11 o'clock the enemy opened the most furious cannonading on the city to which it has been exposed since their presence. It lasted about two hours, our batteries replying effectually. No loss of life or limb, and but little property destroyed.

It is reported that the enemy is massing heavily, both infantry and cavalry, on our extreme right, near the Weldon road, for the purpose of breaking our lines and occupying the Southside railroad or another grand rail.

### GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN KILLED.

Bristol, September 5.

Brig. Gen John H. Morgan was killed at Greenville yesterday, and his body will reach here this evening.

Richmond, September 5

A Special to the Whig, from Bristol, says our cavalry under Morgan were surprised at Greenville. Morgan was killed and all of his staff captured, except Bassett.

### From Richmond.

Richmond, September 5.

Official information received states that Hood's army is not discouraged by the untiring events of last week.

The Washington Chronicle of the 21 contains dispatches from Nashville indicating an increased business there from the proximity of Wheeler.

### From the Front in Georgia.

MACON, September 6.

The situation at the front is not materially changed. The enemy are reported advancing, but this is not credited.

An officer from Rome, yesterday, reports the tunnel at Tunnel Hill having been blown up by Wheeler several days ago. The last heard from him was between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro.

Gov. Brown issued a proclamation to-day setting apart the 15th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer, and calling upon the people and army to observe it.

### Latest from the North.

Richmond, September 6.

The Washington Chronicle of the 3d contains Farragut's official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan, in which he draws a contrast between Anderson and Page. He says the former, finding his position perfectly untenable and overwhelmed with a superfluous number of casualties, surrendered the fort which he could not defend, and scrupulously kept everything intact; while Page, with childish spitefulness, destroyed the guns which he never defended, and threw away and broke the weapons he had not the manliness to use against his enemies, for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment.

Stanton's bulletin of the 2d announces the occupation of Atlanta by Sherman's advance.

An unofficial report states that the Rebels were defeated at East Point with very heavy loss. Hardee was killed—Union loss not known.

A telegram from Nashville, 1st, says a Rebel force, ten thousand strong, were within seventeen miles of that city, on the Nurfreesboro road. R. S. had gone out to a tack them. The Rebels captured the town of Franklin on Thursday night.

Latest gold quotations, 244.

PETERSBURG, Sep. 6.

The Washington Chronicle of the 3d says: Stanton Telegraphs Dix the fall of Atlanta; also, that the draft is reduced to 300,000. Stanton concludes his dispatch by saying one hundred thousand and dew troops, promptly furnished, are all Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give the finishing blow to the rebel army, yet in the field. The residue of the call is adequate for the garrison of forts and cities, field lines of communications and supplies, to free the country of guerilla's, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and to secure order and tranquility to every State.

Stanton telegraphs that the 2nd and 7th corps hold Atlanta. In the fight at East Point, Sherman was successful—results unknown.

The Chronicle says editorially that a deadly blow has been given to Rebellion, which can neither be palliated or denied.

Yankee press dispatches say Early's headquarters are at Bunker's Hill, half way between Winchester and Martinsburg.

Wheeler burned several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad on the 1st.

A raid captured Franklin, Tenn., on

the same night. Jersey's Confederates have been on a raid to the Ohio river, but are all returning. Gold 202.

### Northern News.

MOBILE, September 7.

A special to the Register, dated Senatobia, 6th, says Chicago and Cincinnati papers of August 31st, and Memphis papers of the 1st inst., have been received.

They are filled with the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, which was harmonious. The nominations gave great satisfaction and are considered a compromise between the peace and war elements of the Democratic party. Pendleton and the platform being peaceful. Greeley thinks if McClellan is elected, he will be a tool of those leaders who favor slavery.

The Chicago Times says the platform looks to a cessation of hostilities and an amicable adjustment of present difficulties on the basis of a final restoration of the Union. A majority of the Convention was decidedly for peace and resistance by force to all further usurpation by the Administration.

There was great alarm at Nashville on the 30th ult. in consequence of the advance of a Confederate force, estimated at from six to eight thousand.

Lebanon, with many prisoners, including General Miligan, had been captured.

The Commander of the Post at Galatin had ordered his stores burned. Wheeler being reported within three miles of the place.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 28th August says Wheeler had struck the mouth of the Broad and moved towards Kentucky. He had inflicted but little damage on the railroad.

Gerrillas are still carrying a high hand in Kentucky. A party of them had crossed into Illinois and tore up a portion of the Central Railroad.

A gentleman of veracity, who crossed the Mississippi river on Saturday night, says Kirby Smith and Price have invested Little Rock.

Marmaduke had occupied Brownsville, Arkansas, having whipped the Federals there. He also captured the rolling stock of the railroad.

The Confederate loan advanced 3 per cent. on the receipt of the news in England of Grant's repulse before Petersburg.

The Florida destroyed a large vessel off Bahia, taking \$70,000 from her.

### From the Front in Georgia.

MACON, September 7.

The enemy continue to retire their main force on the Macon and Western railroad towards Atlanta.

We drove them from Jonesboro yesterday and took a good many wounded prisoners.

Our losses from all causes in the battles of last week are now ascertained to have been 1,500.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE, September 7.

The enemy have fallen back beyond Jonesboro.

The valuable public property destroyed at Atlanta consisted almost only of ordnance stores, and of these not a sufficient amount was lost to discommode the army. Reports were exaggerated.

Richmond, September 7.

Gen. Hood reports officially that the enemy have withdrawn from his front and are retreating to Atlanta.

### From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, September 7.

This morning Lane's North Carolina pickets surprised by a flank movement and captured twelve infantry videttes, near the Davis House, on the Weldon Railroad.

Nothing else of interest.

### Northern News.

PETERSBURG, September 7.

The New York Herald of the 5th says Stanton telegraphs Dix that Sherman officially reports that he withdrew from Atlanta and made a break towards the West Point road, reaching a good position on the 30th, from which he struck the Macon road, the right commanded by Howard, near Jonesboro, the left under Schofield, near Rough and Ready, and the centre under Thomas, at Couch's Station.

Howard drove the enemy from their position near Jonesboro, after a hard fight.

Sherman broke the railroad from Rough and Ready to Howard on the 1st, throwing his whole army between Jonesboro and Atlanta. He made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro on Thursday, the 14th corps, under Gen. Jefferson Davis, carrying the works splendidly, taking ten guns and one thousand prisoners.

In the night the Rebels retreated to Lovejoy's Station, the Federals following. Hood, finding Sherman between him and a considerable portion of his army, blew up his magazine and left during the night, when the 20th corps occupied the place.

Sherman says his loss will not exceed 1,200. Rebel loss, 300 dead, 250 wounded and over 2,500 taken prisoners.

Slocum, under date of the 30th ult., telegraphed that the Rebels destroyed seven locomotives and cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left sixteen pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms in Atlanta.

The Herald says a division attacked the position of Sheridan near Bunker Hill on Saturday and regretted his being defeated and driven back five miles towards Winchester. The Rebel artill-

ery barely escaped capture.

The Herald says the victory at Atlanta will put down the rebellion, although the mountains of Virginia may be unpleasant for years to come.

There is great rejoicing in Burlington, New Jersey, Utica, Auburn, Cleveland, Brooklyn and Vermont over the fall of Atlanta.

New York City has been exempted from the draft.

### From the Front in Georgia.

MACON, September 8.

All quiet along the Georgia front to-day.

The main portion of the enemy's army is within the fortifications at Atlanta.

Sherman is reported erecting a line of works from Atlanta to East Point through the city to Decatur, and is repairing the Augusta railroad.

Nothing from Wheeler or the rear of the enemy.

Richmond, September 8.

Official dispatches from Hood state that Wheeler reports as follows: We destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville railroad, then worked down to the Memphis and Charleston railroad. We destroyed fifty miles of the road, and also several trains and much property.

In every fight, thus far, with the enemy, we have been successful; capturing and killing a large number. Our loss has been about one hundred killed and wounded. No prisoners were captured in action from us.

The ten days armistice commenced this morning. Both sides will make vigorous preparations for a renewal of the war.

The Georgia militia have been furloughed for 30 days.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, September 9.

Gen. Taylor has assumed command of this Department.

Governor Watts is here. Four blockaders are in sight. All quiet.

### From Wheeler.

Richmond, September 11.

Official dispatches from Hood state that Wheeler reports as follows: We destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville railroad, then worked down to the Memphis and Charleston railroad. We destroyed fifty miles of the road, and also several trains and much property.

In every fight, thus far, with the enemy, we have been successful; capturing and killing a large number. Our loss has been about one hundred killed and wounded. No prisoners were captured in action from us.

### From the Front in Georgia.

MACON, September 12.

Sherman has refused to exchange prisoners of war for men whose terms of service have expired. The correspondence upon this subject will shortly appear.

Trains have gone forward for the purpose of bringing down exiles from Atlanta.

The ten days armistice commenced this morning. Both sides will make vigorous preparations for a renewal of the war.

The Georgia militia have been furloughed for 30 days.

### NORTHERN NEWS.

Richmond, September 11.

The new Constitution of Maryland was adopted by the Convention on the 5th; yeas 63; nays 25. Deat, who voted in the negative, said the constitution is an instrument of wrong, and the appropriations unequalled in the history of America.

Beast Butler has written a long letter in reply to Judge Ould's recent proposal for exchange of prisoners. He says if the Confederate authorities are willing to exchange colored soldiers heretofore claimed as slaves in the Confederate States, the principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed.

The New York Mercury asserts that the Chicago Convention has tacitly agreed upon a plan of reconstruction of the Union, which contemplates the organization of five separate Confederacies, each independent of the other. In the management of local affairs, to be bound to each other by alliances offensive and defensive. The third Confederacy to consist of the cotton, or South Atlantic States; Trans-Mississippi States, States Northwest, the Middle States, and the New England States. A similar plan was proposed by Vallandigham, in Congress, in February, 1861.

PETERSBURG, September 12.

Northern dates to the 8th and 9th say Stanton telegraphed Dix that the Provost Marshal General is ordered to enforce the draft without delay, and that all applications for its postponement will be refused.

### From the Trans-Mississippi.

Houston, Texas, September 7, }  
Via Mobile 12. }

Gen. McCruder has been placed in command of the Department of Arkansas, Gen. Walker Texas, and Gen. Buckner Louisiana.

The Yankees evacuated Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, July 30th.

No hostile foot, now treads the soil of Texas.

### The Language of the Banners.

The following mottoes which were inscribed on banners at the late "Peace" meeting in Syracuse, New York:

"No more victims for the slaughter pen—not a man nor a dollar."

"If Seward touches his bell again, the people will stretch his neck."

"Abe Lincoln slaughters white men under the pretence of freeing niggers."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war."

"Lincoln demands blood! Provost Marshals, beware!"

"Let the tyrant tremble when the people speak."

"Usurpation unbuked is despotism accepted."

"Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you."

"Free ballots and free bullets."

"War is dissolution, speedy and final."

"This is a nigger war."

"We will not be conscripted in a war for the emancipation of slavery."

"Humanity commands that this butchery shall cease."

"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro."

One man, twelve miles south of La Crosse, Wisconsin, has taken with a net this season, 50,000 pigeons. Another man at Sparta has taken \$1,000 worth at 4 cents each.

MISSISSIPPI'S RESPONSE.—The people of Mississippi are moving with great alacrity in response to the proclamation of Gov. Clark. Five thousand men are now in camp, ready to move and sustain Gen. Forrester at a moment's warning, and the cry is still they come.

The fire of '61 burns anew. The people have resolved to exert, if possible, casualties greater than death itself, and wipe out the stain placed upon Mississippi's fair honor, by her defainers. We hope much from this outpouring of the militia in behalf of liberty and right.

Clarion.

# Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 28. NO. 39. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1864. WHOLE NO. 1443

**A Grave Abuse.**  
A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph, thus alludes to one of the many evils incident to an undisciplined and struggling soldiery. It is due to the good men of the army, as well as our home population, that the proper authorities should be more vigilant in their efforts to gather up these stragglers and protect the country from their depredations.—*Mont. Adv.*

We presume that Gen. Hood is neither aware of the number of men from the army who are roving over the country, nor of the outrages they are daily and hourly committing upon persons and property, or he would certainly adopt some stringent corrective policy. Bands of cavaliers, numbering from two to twenty, are in the daily practice of entering the farms of the people and taking therefrom whatever their capriciousness may crave. Green corn cut to the field, watermelon patches devastated, and fowls, hogs and corn carried off, regardless of the protests of the owners that they have not enough for their own immediate wants. These dwellers impudently entered, looted and lodged, peremptorily audacious, without regard to the inconvenience or distress they inflict. Our and most liberal citizens are assailed in terms of the bitterest abuse, being having contributed all they could, at last refuse to take the bread out of their children's mouths to feed an unprincipled set of stragglers, whose main object of gallantry consists in robbing defenseless families, and insulting good patriotic citizens. Now and then a more scrupulous than his men, cannot supply in the dance of his moment, giving a written acknowledgment not worth the paper it contains. No Post-Quartermaster can recognize its validity.

**Gen. Jubal Early.**  
Jubal Early, or as Gen. Lee calls him, his "bad old man," has been during his sojourn in the Valley, a man of whom he is well worthy. We never see him if not, you assert one of the greatest curiosities of the war. He is a man of considerable corporeity, with a full face, the appearance of the full moon, and it is at his height in redness, but six feet high, and of immense stature. His voice sounds like a Chinese rattle, and comes forth somewhat in the style of a shell, with a long drawl, and with an interposition of the winter his head is encased in a striped woollen skull cap, and over his ears, while his hands are within the embrace of a overcoat, striking his heels, and covered by leggings of the same material, wrapped from the feet up to his knees with white, as white as he is himself. He is as lively as he is himself, and as any man you ever saw, son Bryanlow, who is said to have been in his performance. There are many anecdotes of old Jubal, but I present call to memory but the battles in the Wilderness, a regiment from was ordered to charge. For some reason they failed. Jubal hearing of it rode to the column, and in the middle of the column, he is out at the top of his voice, shouting into this d-d scrape, you shall help us out. The regiment was so cut by that they rushed upon the column from every position.

arrival in Washington of a messenger from Georgia, Herald says:  
The arrival here of a peace from Georgia is not regarded as of much immediate importance. It is proposed to treat with the Union is looked upon in Cabinet circles. It is both Georgia and North are assurances that they will with alacrity, if a fair offer be offered them. If General McClellan, who is at Chicago, Mr. out delay, open negotiations, separate seceded States, such a proposition for the Union by their State is agreed that this party at the South, present administration to honorably before the nation. One thing is certain, shall get ahead of the project.

Samuel S. Southard, Express company at Jacksonville, committed suicide in his room by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He left a letter which says: "Liquor has ruined me as well as thousands of others. I have tried hard to quit, but find it impossible to do so. I have drunk nothing this evening and am perfectly calm. I have no unkind word or feeling towards any one. That curse of all evils, rum, takes one more to the grave, who might have been esteemed and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. My poor family! O God! I cannot think of them, or write of, or to them. My cup is full. May a just and merciful God deal kindly with them."

The term of service of 60,000 soldiers of the Yankee army expired in August; the terms of 78,000 expire in the present month; 64,000 in October; in November 58,000, and in December 51,000; 300,000 whose term will have expired between the first of August and the last of December. These figures represent the number originally enlisted whose terms would have expired in the service. But it is reasonable to suppose that at least two-thirds of them have been killed, deserted, or been discharged from the service, which would leave about 103,000 to be discharged between the first of August and the last of December. To this must be added the numbers to be killed in battle, to die of disease, desert, and captured, which will probably swell the number to 100,000 more.—*Rebel.*

**SHORT DIALOGUE.**—Forrest Man enters a Mobile oyster shop. "Give me some oysters."  
Oyster Man—"Haven't got any."  
Forrest Man—"What! got no oysters in Mobile? That's a d-d lie."  
Oyster Man—"But, its true; the Yankees have got the bay, and we got no oysters."  
Forrest Man—"Why in the h—ll don't you go down and drive them away? We are bound to have oysters, and we shall win our horses out there and capture the infernal rascals."—*Mobile Ad.*

**THE SCUMPER AT GREENVILLE.**  
When Gen. Morgan's command was surprised on Sunday at Greenville, Tenn., and most of his staff captured and killed, we learn that the Yankees numbered sixteen hundred. Morgan's command is reported to have been greatly scattered, and it was impossible to arrive at an approximation of our losses. No further particulars of the affair had been received at Bristol when the train left on Monday.

**The Albany (New York) Statesman.**—A Republican organ, says:  
There is only one way to prevent the Democrats from electing the next President, and that is to have President Lincoln decline the nomination, his successor to be either Gen. Grant, Butler or Hancock. Such a nomination would unite the party. Nothing else ever will. Divided as the party now is between the friends of Lincoln, Fremont, Chase, Seward and Weed, the party cannot avoid a most humiliating defeat in November. The catastrophe can yet be averted, but only by the defection of Mr. Lincoln.

**A lot of number of Delbow's Review.**  
No country has in the field an army of half a million of men, and is capable of keeping on foot indefinitely such a force, has ever been subjected in the history of the world. A Yankee army of one million of men must be maintained for many years by the invader to enable him to hold his own and occupy conquered provinces, and such an army has never been massed against us, and will never be.

**WHAT MIGHT BE DONE WITH THE MONEY WASTED IN WAR.**—Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire that Kings and Queens would be proud of; I will build a school-house upon every hill-side and in every valley over the whole habitable earth; I will supply that school-house with a competent teacher; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors. I will crown every hill with a Church consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of Peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one bell should answer the chime on another, around the earth's circumference, and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise, should ascend like a "universal halo" to Heaven.—*Stoddard.*

**Col. Jim Brownlow** of the Yankee cavalry was dangerously wounded through both thighs in one of the late fights with Wheeler in Tennessee. This will probably cure him of raiding; for the remainder of the war.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
Calhoun County.  
Probate Court, Special Term,  
Sept. 12, 1864.

**THIS DAY** came G. C. Ellis, and presented a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of R. G. Earle, deceased, asking that the same be Probated and admitted to record in the court, and setting out among other things, that said deceased left the following non-residents as next of kin, to-wit: Mary Larisey, wife of Joel Larisey, Larisey Sanders, late Larisey Earle, and Sarah A. Larisey, wife of Henry Larisey, all of whom reside in Colleton District, State of South Carolina, and all over twenty-one years of age.  
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 5th day of October next be set for proving said will, and that notice of the same be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, prior to said 5th day of October, that all persons who may desire, can appear at my office in the Town of Jacksonville, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held on the said 5th day of October next, when and where they can make known their objections to the probating of said will, if they wish to do so.

Given under my hand, at office in the town of Jacksonville, this 12th day of Sept. A. D. 1864.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
Calhoun County.  
Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala.  
Special Term, Sept. 8th, 1864.

**THIS DAY** came John Brock, administrator of the Estate of Lawrence Brock, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

Ordered, that the 17th day of October, 1864, be set for making said final settlement, and that notice thereof be given, by publication, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said County, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at the Court-house of said county, on said 17th day of October, 1864, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
Calhoun County.  
Court of Probate for Calhoun County,  
Sept. 2nd, 1864.

This day came Nancy Phillips, Administratrix of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed her account and vouchers, for a final settlement of said Estate.  
ordered by the Court, that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said County for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special Term of said Court to be held at the Court-house of said County on said 10th day of Aug. 1864, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 15, 1864.

**Confederate Tax Sales.**

THE following property will be sold at the times and places specified, for taxes due and unpaid for the year 1863.  
Saturday 24th Sept. at G. M. Martin's, one Bale of Cotton, the property of L. F. Argo.  
On Monday 28th Sept. at James M. Jones' one bale of cotton, the property of L. F. Argo.  
On Monday 28th Sept. at Oxford, Ala. three bales of cotton, the property of A. G. Jackson, in possession of W. B. Turnipseed.  
The above property has been levied on and will be sold unless the taxes are paid previous to the date of sale.

H. A. EARNES, Collector 14th Dist.

Sept. 16, 1864.

**EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 10.**—Richmond, June 6, 1864.—The following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

Sec. 1. All Confederate officers and men delivered at City Point, Va., previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be duly exchanged.  
Sec. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians, who have been captured at any place, and released on Parole, prior to May 7th 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men, captured at Vicksburg, July 4th 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange notices numbered six, seven and eight.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

July 26, 1864.

**NOTICE.**

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain promissory note, held by Elizabeth Helfner on me, and also some accounts as I have paid them off, and she refuses to give them up. Wm. H. KILGORE.

**POCKET BOOK LOST.**

Bartow County, August 14th, 1864. This is to certify, that S. A. Harris, a citizen of the above named county, did on the 12th of said inst., lose a pocket book containing \$4 25 cents in green backs, and also two discharge, dated the first named one not recollected only given in 1863, and the other in May 1864; some where on the road from Jacksonville by Cross Plains.

A. HARRISS.

**STRAYED.**

From the undersigned about the 1st of May, 1864, two mule colts of black color, one a mare mule two years old this spring. The other a horse mule one year old this spring past. Any information will be thankfully received, and any person knowing any thing about said mules can address me at Peaks Hill, Calhoun county Ala. this August 18, 1864.—St. L. E. LITTLEJOHN.

**COMMITTED.**

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. a negro man who calls his name WILLIS, and says he belongs to Harry Scholfield, of Baton Rouge, La. Said boy is about fifty years old, five feet 9 inches high, and weighs a bout 150 pounds, copper color. Committed 6th Aug. 1864.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Aug 13. W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

**Pocket Book Lost.**

C. C. Porter lost a pocket Book either at Blue Mountain or on his way home, by way of Mrs. Montgomery's on Cane Creek, on the 6th May, containing a note on Wm. B. Wynn, for \$5,000, also a certificate of deposit in the Selma bank for \$3,500, also one of \$1,000, in favor of Mrs. S. A. Sappington, and other papers and some money also, 2 certificates of railroad land entries.

All persons are forewarned, from trading for any of said Papers, and any person finding and conveying it to me, or informing me, will be suitably rewarded. This 11th, May 1864.

C. C. PORTER.

MIDDLETON, ALA.

A chance to avoid Conscription—and by so doing unite yourself to one of the most desirable Companies ever organized since the war.

We are raising a company now of exempts and men between 17 and 50 years of age. This company has assurances from Headquarters, that no company has ever had since this was commenced. It will be received for three months, or the war, just as they may wish.

If you wish to avenge the death of your kinsmen and more out vengeance to the enemies of your country, join us. We organize 1st Sept. at Middleton, Ala. For particulars apply to J. C. BRYANT, WADE HERRAN.

**Salt for Sale.**

I have a small lot of Salt for sale, at the residence of Robert Alexander. Also, a small lot of DRY GOODS.

For sale at the same place.

Aug. 13, 1864.

Mrs. W. B. TERREHUNE.

**Jacksonville Female Academy.**

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 5th day of September next.

**RATES OF TUITION.**

Primary class per session of 5 months, \$30 00  
Second " " " " " 40 00  
Third " " " " " 50 00  
Incidental fees, 2 00  
August 20, 1864.

**NOTICE.**

W. F. Mitchell has this day filed his application in the Court of Probate of Cherokee County showing that he has an interest in the Estate of Ebenezer Cason late of said county deceased—that Thomas Cason is the Administrator of the said Estate. That said Thomas Cason has left this country and gone beyond the jurisdiction of this Court and in the State of Georgia; that said Estate is liable to waste, and asks for the removal of the said Thomas Cason from the said Administration and for the appointment of an Administrator de bonis non of said Estate. The third Monday in September is set for the hearing of said application. Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas Cason to appear at my office in Centre on the said third Monday in September and show cause why the said application shall not be granted.

Centre, August 31st 1864.

L. J. STANDEFER, Judge of Probate, Cherokee county, Ala.

**Rally to the Rescue.**

I am authorized to raise a Cavalry Company for ninety days service. Come and join me in the last struggle for Liberty, to serve for 90 days only. Old men and boys—come and help to drive off the murderers of your wives and children. The company will meet in Jacksonville, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

S. P. HOLLINGSWORTH, 1st Lieut Confederate service.

**MUSIC LESSONS.**

On the Piano, will be given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, at her residence, commencing with the next session of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Sep. 1 '64.

**NEWS FOR THE BLIND.**

600 pair fine Glass for specks at W. C. LAND'S Jewelry Store.

**Committed.**

To the Jail of Centre, Cherokee co. Ala. on the 16th May, 1864, a negro boy who says his name is HUDSON, and that he belongs to Ellick Steel of Giles county, Tennessee. He is black color, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age.

The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. J. M. DANIEL, Sheriff. May 28, 1864.

**CONFEDERATE Tax Notice.**

I will meet the citizens of 14th District, embracing the County of Calhoun, at the times and places herein named, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind on Wheat, Oats, Rye, cured Hay and Wool of 1865.

All persons failing to assess their tax at these times and places, will be charged an additional tax of 25 per cent.

JOSHUA DRAPER, Assessor.

No. 11, White Plains, Mon. Aug. 15	16
" 13, Oxford, Tuesday	17
" 4, Maddox, Wednesday	18
" 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur.	19
" 5, Polkville, Friday	20
" 3, June Bug, Saturday	21
" 8, Walden's Shop, Mon.	22
" 7, Lewis Phillips, Tues.	23
" 22, Kansas, Wednesday	24
" 6, Peaks Hill, Thursday	25
" 2, Alexandria, Friday, Aug. 26 & 27	26
" 10, Rabbit Town, Mon.	27
No. 12, Davis & Roads, Tues. Aug. 30	31
" 14, Sugar Hill, Wed.	31
" 15, Pine Grove, Thursday, Sep. 1	2
" 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday	3
" 16, Abertnathy, Saturday	4
" 17, Fair Play, Monday	5
" 18, Pine Thicket, Tuesday	6
" 19, Phipsees, Wednesday	7
" 20, Borden's, Thursday	8
" 9, Ladiga, Friday	9
" 9, Cross Plains, Saturday	10
" 1, Jacksonville, Sept. 12 to 18	

J. E. WALDEN, Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee co. Ala. I will attend to business in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court. March 26, 1864.

G. C. ELLIS, J. E. CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law.

AND, Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12 '64.

**Committed.**

To the jail of Jacksonville, Ala. on the 5th of June 1864, a negro boy, who says his name is AUTHOR, and that he belongs to Henry Logan of Mississippi, and ran away from his young master at Dalton, Ga. said boy is about 25 years of age, and weighs about 155 or 160 pounds, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, left his master about the last of April.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

June 11, 1864.

**Confederate Tax Notice.**

I will meet the citizens of 14th District, Calhoun Co., at the times and places herein named, for the purpose of assessing the Tax of 1864. Tax payers will be required to make a return of all the property they held on 17th February, 1864, real, personal or mixed. All persons failing to assess their tax at these times and places will be charged an additional tax of 25 per cent.

T. P. RENO, Assessor, 14th Dist.

No. 11, White Plains, Monday Aug. 15	16
" 13, Oxford, Tuesday	17
" 4, Maddox, Wednesday	18
" 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur.	19
" 5, Polkville, Friday	20
" 3, June Bug, Saturday	21
" 8, Walden's Shop, Mon.	22
" 7, Lewis Phillips, Tues.	23
" 22, Kansas, Wednesday	24
" 6, Peaks Hill, Thursday	25
" 2, Alexandria, Friday	26 & 27
" 10, Rabbit Town, Monday	28
" 12, Davis & Roads, Tues.	29
" 14, Sugar Hill, Wednesday	30
" 15, Pine Grove, Thursday, Sep. 1	2
" 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday	3
" 16, Abertnathy, Saturday	4
" 17, Fair Play, Monday	5
" 18, Pine Thicket, Tuesday	6
" 19, Phipsees, Wednesday	7
" 20, Borden's, Thursday	8
" 9, Ladiga, Friday	9
" 9, Cross Plains, Saturday	10
" 1, Jacksonville, Sept. 12 to 18	

Administrator's Notice.

I, John L. Seater, dec'd having been granted the undersigned on the 4th day of April 1864, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment. JOHN L. McCO ENELL, Adm. Aug 13, 1864.

# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

September 22, 1864.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00  
Three " " " " " " " " 1 25  
One " " " " " " " " 50

## Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, " " " " " " " " 1 00  
Advertisement of candidates, State or local, " " " " " " " " 50  
Circulars of candidates, per square, " " " " " " " " 1 00  
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

## WANTED.

For Madison Hospital, Montgomery.  
Bushels Dried Fruit,  
100  
To be delivered to C. Glover, Blue Mountain, or Col. J. D. Hoke, Jacksonville.  
C. J. CLARK, Surgeon in charge.

## A SMALL LOT OF

Soft, Thread, Sugar,  
Iron, Cotton Cards,  
In Exchange for PRODUCE, by  
T. V. RENFRO.

**Jacksonville Male Academy.**  
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October, 1864, under the continued superintendence of Rev. R. J. C. BAIL.

## Rates of Tuition.

Primary class, per session of 6 months, \$20 00  
Second " " " " " " " " 40 00  
Third " " " " " " " " 50 00  
Incidental fee, " " " " " " " " 2 00  
Sept. 15, 1864.

## NOTICE

TO COUNTY OFFICERS.  
The Tax Collector and Assessor, and all Justices of the Peace and constables for Calhoun county will appear at my office on or before the 24th day of Sept. 1864, and execute and give new official bonds as directed. Originals have been destroyed by fire. Herein fail not.  
Sept. 10th 1864. A. WOOD,  
2d Judge of Probate.

## NO. 167.

COUNTY CLAIMS are now payable up to No. 167 of this year. New issue ready.  
E. L. WOODWARD.  
Sept 20th, 1864.

## School Notice.

THOMAS W. HUNES, (who formerly taught in the Green Academy at Huntington) proposes opening a school for 3 months in the different branches of education, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 28th inst., and will give instruction in all the branches usually taught in high schools and Academies of the country.  
Terms will be \$10 per month for the higher branches; for the intermediate \$5; and for the primary \$3. Refers to Rev. John W. Robertson of this place.

## Look Out for the X Marks.

In order to avoid any complaints in future, about discontinuing papers without information of what was due, we have adopted the following plan:  
Where one cross mark is found before the name on the paper, it will signify that the time paid for is out, and that \$2 must be forwarded for six months in advance. Where two cross marks, that six months are due and six in advance, and \$4 must be sent—three cross marks, \$6, &c. In every case where these marks are disregarded for a sufficient length of time for the money to reach us, the papers will be discontinued. Don't blame us in future, if you get by letter a notification of the amount due, instead of the regular receipt of your paper.

## Contributions in money, or produce that will bear shipment, are respectfully asked by Rev. Mr. Wells, of Selma, for the refugees now in that city from Atlanta. For this place to be deposited with Mr. W. C. Land—other places at any of the depots.

## PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALA.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALA.,  
Montgomery, Sept. 20, 1864.  
By virtue of the power vested in the Governor of the State, by the Constitution of the State of Alabama, I Thomas H. Watts, Governor of said State, regarding the present and extraordinary occasion, do issue this my Proclamation directing that the General Assembly of the State shall convene in the Capitol, of Montgomery, on the 26th day of September, 1864.  
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of [L. S.] the State to be hereunto affixed, on this 20th day of September, 1864.  
T. H. WATTS  
By the Governor:  
P. H. BURMAN, Secretary of State.

The Soldier's Rest Society of Jacksonville acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions from September 12th, until September 17th inclusive:

Mrs. A. Adams, vegetables.  
Mrs. Sarah Wright, sweet potatoes.  
Mrs. M. W. Abernathy, three pounds honey.  
Mrs. Jacob Aderhold, one-half gallon buttermilk, tomatoes, beans.  
Mrs. W. C. Land, beans.  
Mrs. Mary Evans, basket of vegetables, buttermilk.  
Mrs. Jos. Smith, pound and a half butter, sweet potatoes.

Mrs. Sally Green, two pounds butter, two pounds lard, onions.  
Mr. D. Atkins, two pounds butter, half bushel sweet potatoes, twenty pounds flour.  
Mrs. H. F. Vernon, beans, peaches.

## From Macon.

Macon, September 14.  
The first train of Atlanta exiles arrived this morning: they were stripped by the Yankees of everything except one change of clothing, and are in a deplorable condition indeed.

The impression that the campaign in Georgia is over for this year is fast gaining ground.  
Sherman may reinforce Grant, and try to hold Atlanta with a small force, but no further advance is anticipated.

Last night a train loaded with Federal prisoners ran off the track at Camp Creek, Southwestern railroad. Eight cars were smashed up and a large number of Yankees killed and wounded. No further particulars.

Hood and Sherman have had further correspondence about the exchange of prisoners. No conclusion has been arrived at yet.

## FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, September 14.  
There was some skirmishing on our right to-day and heavy cannonading all along the lines. The city was shelled in a most vicious manner. Some damage was sustained, but no serious accident occurred. The enemy advanced their pickets somewhat on our extreme right yesterday, but it has been followed with no movement of importance.

## Northern News.

RICHMOND, September 14.  
New York papers of the 12th inst. have been received here. The war news is important.

McClellan's letter of acceptance caused a great sensation in the army. The Peace Democracy of New York now say that they cannot support a candidate in collision with the convention that tolerated the nomination.  
Mulhally, the editor of the New York Metropolitan Record, repudiates McClellan.

Vallandigham, who was on his way to Pennsylvania, withdrew his appointments and has returned home in disgust.

## Richmond, September 14.

The New York Herald of the 12th says our recent victories and rumors of victories to come, and the fact that all the Presidential candidates are upon a war platform, the success of the new loan, and other causes, all combined to bring down gold to 19 on Saturday.  
Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to a friend in Washington that all hope is lost.

## FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, September 17.  
Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's lines near Sycamore Church, Prince George county, seventeen miles from the city, capturing 2,500 head of fat beef cattle, 300 prisoners, a number of horses and ten wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines.  
Gregg's division of Yankees away made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for his pains—Hampton's men are in full feather and eager for another choice at Grant's chance beef.

## FROM GEORGIA.

MACON, September 17.  
It is reported, with a considerable show of truth, that Sherman has sent an informal request for Gov. Brown, Vice President Stevens and Senator H. V. Johnson to meet him in Atlanta and have a talk about peace.

Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines. Several hundred families have arrived in the most destitute condition imaginable.

Generals Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of two thousand prisoners—seven hundred of which number will be forwarded tonight for the purpose.

Hood to be Relieved.—The Columbus Sun has intimations that the Government has at last waked up to the importance of holding Georgia, and that an able and experienced commander will be assigned to the command of the Army of Tennessee as soon as practicable.

## FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, September 16.  
A gunboat on yesterday came close on shore, near the mouth of Dog river. Our field battery opened, giving a few good shots, when the enemy retired.  
It is reported that the enemy have repaired the gunboat Gaines and put her in commission.  
The Fish river expedition returned badly crippled by our cavalry.

## From the Trans-Mississippi.

CLINTON, La., September 16.  
Sherley's victory in Arkansas was complete. The railroad was torn up for several miles and one entire regiment of Yankees was captured.  
The army worm has destroyed all the cotton crops on the river from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

The yellow fever is very violent in Key West and Tortugas.

RICHMOND, September 16.  
The obsequies of General John H. Morgan took place to-day. His remains were conveyed to Hollywood Cemetery and placed in a vault. The funeral cortege included a large number of military and civil officers.

## From Richmond.

RICHMOND, September 15.  
A letter from an officer in Logan's brigade says we drove the enemy through Martinsburg yesterday, the 10th, and to-day we are tearing up the railroad.

## From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, September 16.  
A skirmish line of 88 from Warren's corps were surprised and captured near the Davis House, on the Weldon road, this morning, in front of Wilcox's division. The prisoners have arrived here. With this exception, there is nothing interesting on our lines to-day.

The enemy renewed their shelling this afternoon, throwing several fifteen inch mortar shells loaded with brass, copper, iron and lead. They fell in the city but did no damage.

Our troops are in fine spirits and eager for a fight.

## U. S. Mail Steamer Captured.

GUINNESS, September 16.  
The State Journal has the following from Plymouth:  
Pilot Hopkins, of the C. S. Ram Albermarle, with eight sailors and eight soldiers, captured and burned, on the 9th inst., the United States Mail Steamer Fawn, from Plymouth, between Norfolk and Roanoke Island, killing two Yankees, wounding four, and capturing fifteen prisoners, exclusive of four negroes. The prisoners include a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Lieutenant and a Corporal. No loss on our side.

## NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, September 16.  
New York papers of the 14th say the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga is re-opened, and trains are running on it.  
A railroad train was captured near Bardonia, Ky., by guerrillas on Monday last.  
The New York Tribune says the Republicans have carried Maine by a large majority over Given at the gubernatorial election. They gain several members of Congress and have elected five-sixths of the legislature.  
Several journals, formerly Republican, have come out in favor of McClellan. The Cincinnati Times and Albany Statesman, both Republican, predict the defeat of Lincoln, and urge his withdrawal. The Boston Post says it is a great relief of the Democracy to be rid of such enemies as the Wood, and further says, if Vallandigham chooses to follow them, he will have a rough road to travel.

## Correspondence of the Mercury.

RICHMOND, Wednesday September 7.  
I am glad to hear that the Confederate Government appreciates the existing state of things and will exert itself to the utmost to remedy late mishaps. Unless I have been misinformed, an event is about to occur which will bring joy to the people of Georgia and disturb considerably the serenity of Sherman.  
It is also reported, on good authority, that the laxity of the Conscription Bureau is to be looked into—a laxity due to the law, perhaps, and not to the carelessness of the Bureau officers—to the end that the 200,000 men within the conscript age, who are now at large in the Confederate States, may be gathered into the field. Of these 200,000 not less than 40,000 are said to be detailed in Virginia alone. In addition to the vast number of known, there is a large number of unknown, persons liable to military duty. I am told that these "unknown heroes" may occasionally be seen fitting past the open windows of certain rooms in this city, and that, after midnight, they give themselves an airing on our principal streets.

Something must be done to fill up our armies, "that is poz." Lincoln has already knocked off two thirds of his 500,000 draft and intimates that many of the remaining 200,000 will be needed to replace the 100 days and three years' men, whose term are about to expire. But Grant declares he wants only 100,000 and we can readily see that such an addition to the Yankee armies will require at least half that number to be added to our own armies.  
This is no time for telling or delay, the crisis is upon us, and State executives and the people must assist the Government in meeting it promptly.

We await with some anxiety the result of the Yankee draft, which was put in force day before yesterday. The fall of Atlanta, however, will be an effectual quietus to any opposition. Still, as a London paper well argues, all those who have had even a three months' taste of the war—to say nothing of the three years' men—will use every artifice to escape, and resort to violence, if a good chance occur.

Her British Majesty's late order in regard to prizes carried into her ports is not so unfavorable for the Confederates as was at first supposed. The right to transfer captured property from an armed cruiser into a blockade runner is of special importance.

All seems quiet in the armies herabouts. Whether Early has retreated this side of Winchester, we know not certainly. A force for the Southside road is expected daily.  
It has been stated that in Virginia alone there are 40,000 men detailed, exempt, etc., who ought to be in the army; while in the Confederacy at large the number of "shade officers" & the like reaches the astounding figures of 200,000. These are known by name. In addition there are countless skulkers unknown to the conscript officers. The estimate of men who might, without detriment to any industrial interest, be added to the army, may be exaggerated; but none will deny that a just enforcement of the laws would add at least 50,000 troops to those already in the field. Shall they be forth coming at this crisis or will we wait until it is too late?

Richmond, Whig.

During the week ending the 27th ult., 1828 European emigrants arrived at New York. Since the 1st of January, 116,668 have arrived at that city, which is about 20,000 more than the arrivals last year within the same time.

## From the Chicago Times 20th ult.

## Fugitive Generals & Back Doors.

Last Sunday morning must have been the inauguration of a day of tremendous excitement in Memphis. The vigilant Washburne, absorbed in the arduous municipal duties whose execution he had taken from the civil authorities, and, perhaps, engaged in perfecting some new and ingenious scheme of warfare similar to that of protecting railroad trains with citizens, and gunboats and batteries with women and children, was not prepared for any such an audacious movement as that performed by the cattle lifter, Forrest. Had the demonstration been confined to one in which unarmed, traitorous, secessionist citizens had taken some position inimical to the interest of the African or the re-election of Lincoln, it would have found him prepared; he would have been ready for it, whether it occurred at daylight, or midnight, or so early even as the night before. But Forrest came with men and guns; sabres rattled fiercely against the bony sides of streets ridden by unkempt, unwashed ruffians; they were, upon the whole, a fierce, yelling godless crowd, to whom deeds of blood were as familiar as the taste of corn bread or poor whiskey. They found him unprepared—they found him asleep.—"Dreaming of the hour."  
When rebs their knees in supplication bent, Should tremble at his power, and candor compels us to add that this great man only saved himself to this country and the glorious cause of Lincoln's re-election by the most vigorous running on record.  
He lay calmly slumbering, dreaming perchance of new schemes of warfare, and new arrests, and fresh victories over contumacious citizens, when the breathless Col. Starr burst into the room.  
"Yelled with white lips."  
The foe! they come, they come!"

Awakened thus rudely, the great General Washburne, Mayor of Memphis, the inventor of the anti-guerrilla system of railroading, thrust his night-capped head through the window, took a glance at the ragged horsemen thundering up the street, and then, and then, through the back door, "broke" for the distant fort! Actaeon chased by his hounds, or a quarter nag under the combined influence of whip and spur and fierce course of rider, made no such time as Washburne between the friendly back door and the distant fort. Probably the acute angle ever described by tail or skirt under the pressure of strong breeze and tremendous speed, was achieved by Washburne of this memorable morning of the whole Sabbath.

Much do we hope, for the sake of modesty, that no Memphis maiden or nation, awaked by the swift patter of bare feet upon the pavement, was induced to gaze through her lattice. Let it be hoped that the route between the back door and fort was as free from curious eyes as the street along which once rode the beautiful Lady Godiva; and that no timid soul was shocked by seeing through the gray mist of morning the fierce rush of that unearthly, panting figure, whose single white garment fluttered to the rear like a steam-puff from mast head when the vessel moves swiftly in the face of the wind!  
What a vast and sudden demand there was that morning among the "loyalists" for back doors! Hurried followed the example of his worthy confreres, Washburne, and took one; Gen. Buckland had pressing need of one and took it; so did scores of others. Everything that morning in Memphis, that had a back door to it was in demand. Everybody took one. Back doors were more valuable to loyalists than holes in rats when fierce terrors are abroad. They were more prized by loyal gentlemen of that city than would have been a share in heavy cotton speculation, or the discovery of a fat sum of gold which could be turned over to the "secret service fund." The man who had a back door that morning, was supremely fortunate. The man who had none was wretched.

Let some enterprising speculator at once forward a cargo of back doors to Memphis. Let government in order to provide for future contingencies, and another sudden demand, issue back doors to all general officers in Memphis. Colonels should have one. Brigadiers two; and Major Generals, from three to five. Let them be stored in military depots and be kept for future use.

## The Armistice at Atlanta.

We have awaited the official correspondence relative to the removal of the population from Atlanta before indulging in any comments. The proceeding is justly regarded as very extraordinary—extraordinary for the inhumanity of the proceeding, and for the length of time employed for such purpose.  
The proceeding, altogether, is perhaps without a parallel in history and we are left to infer from the reasonableness of the thing what must be the extremity of Sherman's position. He is hundreds of miles from his base; in a hostile country, with an army of not less than 75,000 soldiers and retainers; to be fed by a single uncertain line of communication, and such supplies as they might find in their immediate vicinity. We doubt not, pressed by such circumstances, Sherman has been forced to adopt the course he has pursued, more as an alternative to save his army from starvation and ultimate destruction, than to supply executive edict of wanton cruelty which must shock the world with its unheard of barbarity. Viewed in this light, the matter seems to us to afford incontrovertible evidence of the ability of the Yankee commander to hold his

position and observe the universal recognized principles of warfare. Sherman foresees his doom and is trying to avert it. He will be expected, Yankees like, to take advantage of the truth, to strengthen himself by all the means which deception can give. It is hoped, therefore, that Gen. Hood will not be idle, whilst he strives to preserve the honor of the Confederacy. We do not see, however, representing as he does the sentiments of a Christian enlightened age as he does, how a Confederate General could have declined the proposition to receive the homeless refugees from Atlanta into our lines. Had he done otherwise the sufferings inflicted by a heartless foe might have been appalling. But for the miscreant wretch who had remained behind to take an oath and have their property, there could be no punishment hard enough to reach their callous souls, and there will be sympathy felt for them in their banishment far in the enemy's rear, where they may drink to the dregs the cup of appointment, for which they have themselves.

Upon the whole, we believe the majority of Sherman, will exert a salutary influence. It will teach our people the folly of relying upon Yankee mercy, relying upon anything but resistance, to protect their property, liberty or life from the rapacity and brutality of the common foe. We must fight or be slaves and beggars to the mercy and basest of God's (we like to be said, the D—n's) creation.—Mont.

THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE.—The Richmond correspondence of Mobile Register says, Gov. Foote, long article printed in the Whig of Monday, discovered nothing but in the Chicago platform, and is willing to trust the cause to the posed convention of all the States, seems to be the great bobby of North just at this time. I have of at least one high government who coincides with Gov. Foote's opinion; nay, the Sentinel itself, brief article, hints the readiness of Administration to accede to the convention in question. The thing is to secure the cessation of ties; when that is once accomplished the people on both sides of the sick unto death of the war, will goad care that the sword is no again.

FROM ATLANTA.—Gentleman vicinity of Atlanta, says the Sentinel, state that Sherman is from eight to ten ears loaded with visions into Atlanta daily. They say that Sherman's line of communication is complete repair to Nashville.

## Last Notice.

WE will meet the tax payer following times and places purpose of completing the assessment for 1864. From recent received, it is necessary those who have been assessed meet also for the purpose of their property employed in a separately.  
All persons failing to attend assess their property or effect chargeable with an additional cent tax.

At White Plains Sept. 27; Oxford, 29 and 30; at Made at June Bug, 2; at Jacksonville to 9; at Sulphur Spring, 10; 12; at Alexandria, 13 and 14 Hill, 15 & 16; at Walden's John Vessels, 18; at Kams Rabbit Town, 25; Davis' Hill, 27; Pine Grove, 28; 29; Abernathy, 30; Fair Pine Thicket, 2; Phipps, 3; Ladiga, 5; Cross Plains, 6.  
Persons in and around can call upon T. P. Renfro at any time.  
T. P. Renfro  
S. Allen  
Sep. Sep. 22, 1864.

## Factory Thread.

Good Cheving Tobacco

Indigo and Mad

Paper, Pens

Matches, and

Cotton Cards.

Call at the

THE STATE OF ALA.

Calhoun

Count of Probate for Calhoun

Special Term, September

A. T. This term of the

Administrators of the

Whiteside, deceased, a

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A. W.

SIX

FROM the undersig

September, 1864

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# Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 28. NO. 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEPTEMBER 29, 1864. WHOLE NO. 1444

**THE BETRAYAL OF GEN. MORGAN.**—The Lynchburg Virginian publishes the following correction of an error in regard to the betrayal of Gen. Morgan:

The Virginian, of the 8th inst., in an account of Gen. Morgan's death, states that Mrs. Williams, at whose house he was a guest, betrayed him by giving the information which brought the enemy upon him. It is not so. The Mrs. Williams, whose guest he was, is an old lady, a widow, and a true Southern woman. She would be the last person in the world to entrain even an enemy by profession of friendship and hospitality. She was a personal friend of Gen. Morgan's. She knew nothing of the enemy until they had surrounded her house, when she at once roused the General from his sleep and assisted him to escape from the house. She has a son, an officer in our cavalry, and has done as much for our men and suffered as much from the enemy as any man.

The "Mrs. Williams," suspected of betraying Morgan is the wife of a near relation of the old lady, of the same name, whose husband is at Knoxville. She was herself a guest of the house, & may, or may not, have given the information. If she did, it was a work of supererogation, for the town was full of bitter topics. From the moment Morgan reached Greenville, a hundred hostile eyes were on every motion he made. Instant and accurate information was sent to the enemy by messengers more certain than any woman could be.

#### Important Changes.

General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of all the cavalry forces of the army of Tennessee. Wheeler, who has so actually "played out," has been transferred to North Mississippi—a measure that was urged upon the President long before Johnston's removal.

The ten days time over, we may look out for something "stirring."

It is understood to have been Johnston's policy to permit Sherman to cross the Atlanta and West Point road at any time he might elect to do, and even to strike the Macon road at Jonesboro, should he desire it, and then to cut him off from his communications, and go upon the principle that "a plaster on the back is good for a pain in the stomach." This campaign of Hood like that of Grant around Richmond, is understood to be close imitation of that of his predecessor.

The one, originated with McClellan, the other with Johnston. It is hoped that Hood will be a little more successful than those who have from time to time undertaken the execution of the only rational plan for the capture of Richmond.

We might give the reader some interesting particulars of the "situation"—doubtless, already known to many—but we have determined to do nothing that may tend to frustrate the plans of our leaders. We believe, however, that nothing short of an inexcusable blunder in the execution of plans now adopted, will prevent the destruction of Sherman's army.

Columbus Sun.

**RETRIBUTION.**—A delicious piece of retaliation was visited upon the Yankees on our flag day before yesterday. It seems that on a considerable portion of our lines in front of Petersburg there had existed a truce for several days, during which the Yankees, without fear of disturbance, strolled and loafed in large numbers in front of their works. Our men received orders not to interfere with them unless Petersburg was again shelled, but in that case to open upon them without notice the most destructive possible fire. Thursday morning the Yankees were out in great numbers, enjoying the fine weather and the early morning air. For half an hour the Yankee batteries had been playing upon the town, knocking private houses to pieces and endangering the lives of non-combatants, but the Yankee strollers gave the matter no attention, not then believing that it could concern them in any way. Suddenly a tremendous volley of musketry was poured into them from our works, throwing them into a panic and causing them to scamper back into their trenches like so many startled rats. The best of it was that they left about two hundred of their number lying dead or wounded on the recent promenade. When the shelling of the city had ceased, and quiet had been restored along the lines, it was explained to the Yankees that they had been fired into because of the barbarous conduct of their Generals in bombarding the private residences of Petersburg.

Richmond Enquirer.

#### MUSIC LESSONS

On the Piano, will be given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, at her residence, commencing with the next session of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Sep. 1, '64.

**NEWS FOR THE BLIND.**—500 pair fine Glass for specks at W. C. LAND'S Jewelry Store.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.** Calhoun county, Ala. Court of Probate for Calhoun county, Ala. Special Term, September 24, 1864.

**THIS DAY** came William McMahon, Administrator of the Estate of C. T. McMahon, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 29th day of October, next, be set for said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, as a notice to all persons interested, to appear at my office in the court house of said county, on said 29th day of October, next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

#### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of William Owens, deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 10th day of Feb. 1864, by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Mrs. FRANCES L. OWENS, Adm'r.

#### Certificates Lost.

LOST by the undersigned, the following described certificates, which all persons are hereby forwarded against trading for, as steps are being taken to obtain new ones:

One dated March 18, No 226 for \$500, to J. McDaniel, Centre, Ala.

One dated April 1, No 2437 for \$500 to J. E. Berry & Co, Rome, Ga.

One dated April 1, No 2438 to Edwards, Harris & Co, Knoxville, Tenn. for \$3,200.

One dated April 1, No 2439, to Walden, Eggleston & Co for \$400.

J. McDANIEL, Centre, Ala, Sept 29, 1864.

#### Last Notice.

WE will meet the tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of completing the assessment of tax for 1864. From recent instructions received, it is necessary that all of those who have been assessed should meet also for the purpose of assessing their property employed in agriculture separately.

All persons failing to attend and assess their property or effects will be chargeable with an additional 25 per cent tax.

At White Plains Sept 27 and 28; at Oxford, 29 and 30; at Madox Oct. 1; at Jacksonville from 3 to 9; at Sulphur Springs, 10; Polkville, 11; at Alexandria, 12 and 13; at Peaks Hill, 14 & 15; at Walden's Shop, 18; at John Vessels, 19; at Kansas, 20; June Bug, 22; Rabbit Town, 25; Davis' 26; Sugar Hill, 27; Pine Grove, 28; Pleasant Hill 29; Abernathy, 30; Fair Play, Nov 1; Pine Thicket, 2; Phipps, 3; Borden's 4; Ladiga, 5; Cross Plains, 6.

Persons in and around Jacksonville, can call upon T. P. Renfro and assess at any time.

T. P. RENFRO, S. ALLEN.

Sep. Sep. 22, 1864.

If you want

Factory Thread,

Good Chewing Tobacco,

Indigo and Madder,

Paper, Pens and Pencils,

Matches, and

Cotton Cards,

Call at the POST OFFICE.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.** Calhoun County, Ala. Court of Probate for Calhoun county, Ala. Special Term, September 17, 1864.

**AT** this term of the court, came J. W. Whiteside and J. W. Ledbetter, administrators of the Estate of Moses Whiteside, deceased, and filed their petition, alleging that their intestate died seized and possessed of eight negro slaves, two mules, one wagon, Blacksmith tools, Cotton Gin, Corn and Fodder and a Household and Kitchen Furniture—that it is necessary that a sale of said negroes and other property be set for hearing and determining upon the facts of said petition. All persons concerned can appear at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 22d day of October, 1864, and defend against said petition, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

#### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, on the 31st day of August, 1864, on the Estate of Lorenzo R. Blair, deceased—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NOAH LAWRENCE, Adm.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.** Calhoun County, Ala. Probate Court, Special Term, Sept. 12, 1864.

**THIS DAY** came G. C. Ellis, and presented a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of R. (Earle) deceased, asking that the same be Probated and admitted to record in the court, and setting out among other things, that said deceased left the following non-residents as next of kin, to-wit: Mary Larisey, wife of Joel Larisey, Larisa Sanders, late Larisey Earle, and Sarah A. Larisey, wife of Henry Larisey, all of whom reside in Colleton District, State of South Carolina, and all over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 5th day of October next be set for proving said will, and that notice of the same be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, prior to said 5th day of October, that all persons who may desire, can appear at my office in the Town of Jacksonville, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held on the said 5th day of October, next, when and where they can make known their objections to the probating of said will, if they wish to do so.

Given under my hand, at office in the town of Jacksonville, this 12th day of Sept. A. D. 1864.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.** Calhoun County, Ala. Court of Probate for Calhoun county, Ala. Special Term, Sept. 8th, 1864.

**THIS DAY** came John Brock, administrator of the Estate of Lawrence Brock, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

Ordered, that the 17th day of October, 1864, be set for making said final settlement, and that notice thereof be given, by publication, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said County, for three successive weeks, prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at the Court-house of said county, on said 17th day of October, 1864, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 15, 1864.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.** Calhoun County, Ala. Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, Sept. 2nd, 1864.

**THIS DAY** came Nancy Phillips, Administratrix of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

Ordered by the Court, that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said County for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special Time of said Court to be holden at the Courthouse of said County on said 10th day of Aug. 1864, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 15, 1864.

**Confederate Tax Sales.** The following property will be sold at the residence of Minor Wynn, on Saturday October 1st, as the property of Samuel Harmon, a non-resident, for taxes due and unpaid for the year 1863.

H. A. EARNES, Collector 14th Dist.

Sept 20, 1864.

**EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 10.**—Richmond, June 6, 1864.—The following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office.

Sec. 1. All Confederate officers and men delivered at City Point, Va., previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be duly exchanged.

Sec. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians, who have been captured at any place, and released on Parole, prior to May 7th 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange notices numbered six, seven and eight.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

July 26, 1864.

**NOTICE.** All persons are hereby, forewarned not to trade for a certain promissory note, held by Elizabeth Reifner on me, and also some courts as I have paid them off, and she refuses to give them up.

Wm. B. KILGORE.

**Strayed.** FROM the undersigned, on the 12th day of September, 1864, on Cape Creek, a dark bay MARE MULE, five or six years old, mane and tail closely sheared, medium size, newly shod before; no other marks recollect. Any person knowing anything about the said mule can address me at Morrisville.

DANIEL NUNNELLY.

#### POCKET BOOK LOST.

Barco County, August 14th, 1864. This is to certify, that S. A. HARRISS, a citizen of the above named county, did on the 13th of said inst., loose a pocket book containing \$4 25 cents in green backs, and also two discharges, dated the first named one not recollecting only given in 1863, and the other in May 1864; some where on the road from Jacksonville by Cross Plains.

S. A. HARRISS.

#### STRAYED

From the undersigned about the 1st of May, 1864, two mule colts of black color, one a mare mule two years old this spring. The other a horse mule one year old this spring past. Any information will be thankfully received, and any person knowing any thing about said mules can address me at Peaks Hill, Calhoun county Ala. this August 18, 1864.—Ct. \* L. E. LITTLEJOHN.

#### COMMITTED

To the Jail of Jacksonville; Calhoun county, Ala. a negro man who calls his name WILLIS, and says he belongs to Harry Schultfield, of Baton Rouge, La. Said boy is about fifty years old, five feet 9 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds, copper color. Committed 6th Aug. 1864.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Aug. 13. W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

#### Pocket Book Lost.

C. C. Porter lost a pocket Book either at Blue Mountain or on his way home, by way of Mrs. Montgomery's on Cape Creek, on the 6th May, containing a note on Wm. B. Wynn, for \$5,000, also a certificate of deposit in the Selma bank for \$3,500, also one of \$1,000, in favor of Mrs. S. A. Sappington, & other papers and some money also, 2 certificates of railroad land entries.

All persons are forewarned from trading for any of said Papers, & any person finding and conveying it to me, or informing me, will be suitably rewarded This 11th, May 1864.

C. C. PORTER.

#### MIDDLETON, ALA.

A chance to avoid Conscription—and by so doing unite yourself to one of the most desirable Companies ever organized since the war.

We are raising a company now of exempts and men between 17 and 50 years of age. This company has assurances from Headquarters, that no company has ever had since this war commenced. It will be received for three months, or life war, just as the owner wish.

If you wish to avenge the death of your kinsman and mete out vengeance to the enemies of your country, join us. We organize 1st Sept. at Middleton, Ala. For particulars apply to J. C. BRYANT, WADE HERRAN.

#### Salt for Sale.

I have a small lot of Salt for sale, at the residence of Robert Alexander. Also, a small lot of DRY GOODS.

For sale at the same place.

Mrs. W. B. TERHUNE.

Aug. 13, 1864.

#### Jacksonville Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 5th day of September next.

#### RATES OF TUITION.

Primary class per session of 5 months, \$30 00

Second " " " " " 40 00

Third " " " " " 50 00

Incidental fee, " " " 2 00

August 20, 1864.

#### NOTICE.

W. F. Mitchell has this day filed his application in the Court of Probate, of Cherokee County showing that he has an interest in the Estate of Ebenezer Cason late of said county deceased—that Thomas Cason is the Administrator of the said Estate. That said Thomas Cason has left this country and gone beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, and is in the State of Georgia that said Estate is liable to waste, and asks for the removal of said Thomas Cason from the said Administration and for the appointment of an Administrator de bonis non of said Estate. The third Monday in September is set for the hearing of said application. Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas Cason to appear at my office in Centre on the said third Monday in September and show cause why the said application shall not be granted.

Centre, August 31st 1864.

E. J. STANDEFER, Judge of Probate, Cherokee county, Ala.

#### Rally to the Rescue.

I am authorized to raise a Cavalry Company for ninety days service. Come and join me in the last struggle for Liberty, to serve for 90 days only.

Old men and boys—come and help to drive off the murderers of your wives and children.

The company will meet in Jacksonville, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

S. P. HOLLINGSWORTH, 1st Lieut. Confederate service.

#### Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James Hooper, dec'd, late St. Clair county, having been granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of July 1864, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them daily authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

T. S. FREEKAY, Adm. NANCY HOOPER, Adm. Sep. 29.

#### Committed

To the Jail of Centre, Cherokee co. Ala. on the 16th May, 1864, a negro boy who says his name is HUDSON, and that he belongs to Ellick Steel of Giles county, Tennessee. He is black color, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age.

The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. M. DANIEL, Shff. May 28, 1864.

#### CONFEDERATE Tax Notice.

I will meet the citizens of 14th District, embracing the County of Calhoun, at the times and places herein named, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind on Wheat, Oats, Rye, corn Hay and Wool of 1865.

All persons failing to assess their tax at these times and places, will be charged an additional tax of 25 per cent.

JOSHUA DRAPER, Assessor.

No. 11, White Plains, Mon. Aug. 15

" 13, Oxford, Tuesday " 16

" 4, Madox, Wednesday " 17

" 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur. " 18

" 5, Polkville, Friday, " 19

" 3, June Bug, Saturday, " 20

" 8, Walden's Shop, Mon. " 22

" 7, Lewis Phillips, Tues. " 23

" 22, Kansas, Wednesday, " 24

" 6, Peaks Hill, Thursday " 25

" 2, Alexandria, Friday, Aug. 26 & 27

" 10, Rabbit Town, Mon. " 29

No. 12, Davis Roads Tues. Aug. 30

" 14, Sugar Hill, Wed. " 31

" 15, Pine Grove, Thursday, Sep. 1

" 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday, " 2

" 16, Abernathy, Saturday, " 3

" 17, Fair Play, Monday, " 5

" 18, Pine Thicket, Tuesday, " 6

" 19, Phipps, Wednesday, " 7

" 20, Borden's, Thursday, " 8

" 9, Ladiga, Friday, " 9

" 9, Cross Plains, Saturday, " 10

" 1, Jacksonville, Sept. 12 to 18

#### J. B. WALDEN, Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee co. Ala., will attend to business in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court.

March 26, 1864.

G. C. ELLIS, J. H. CALDWELL.

#### ELLIS & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, '64.

#### Committed

To the jail of Jacksonville, Ala on the 5th of June 1864, a negro boy, who says his name is AUTHOR, and that he belongs to Henry Logan of Mississippi, and ran away from his young master at Dalton, Ga. said boy is about 25 years of age, and weighs about 155 or 160 pounds, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, left his master about the last of April.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

June 11, 1864.

#### Confederate Tax Notice.

We will meet the citizens of 14th District Calhoun Co., at the times and places herein named, for the purpose of assessing the Tax of 1864. Tax payers will be required to make a return of all the property they held on 17th February, 1864, real, personal or mixed. All persons failing to assess their tax at these times and places will be charged an additional tax of 25 per cent.

T. P. RENFRO, Assrs. 14th Dist.

S. ALLEN.

Pre. No. 11, White Plains, Monday Aug. 16

" 13, Oxford, Tuesday " 16

" 4, Madox, Wednesday " 17

" 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur. " 18

" 5, Polkville, Friday, " 19

" 3, June Bug, Saturday, " 20

" 8, Walden's Shop, Mon. " 22

" 7, Lewis Phillips, Tues. " 23

" 22, Kansas, Wednesday, " 24

" 6, Peaks Hill, Thursday " 25

" 2, Alexandria, Friday, 26 & 27

" 10, Rabbit Town, Monday " 29

" 12, Davis Roads, Tues. " 30

" 14, Sugar Hill, Wednesday " 31

" 15, Pine Grove, Thursday Sep. 1

" 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday, " 2

" 16, Abernathy, Saturday, " 3

" 17, Fair Play, Monday, " 5

" 18, Pine Thicket, Tuesday, " 6

" 19, Phipps, Wednesday, " 7

" 20, Borden's Thursday, " 8

" 9, Ladiga, Friday, " 9

" 9, Cross Plains Saturday, " 10

" 1, Jacksonville, Sept. 12 to 18

WANTED

For Madison Hospital, Montgomery.  
100 Bushels Dried Fruit,  
10 Barrels Krout,  
To be delivered to C. Glover, Blue Mountain, or Col. J. D. Hoke, Jacksonville.  
C. J. CLARK, Surgeon in charge.

A SMALL LOT OF

Salt, Thread, Sugar,  
Iron, Cotton Cards,  
No Exchange for PRODUCE, by  
T. P. RENFRO.

Jacksonville Male Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October, 1864, under the continued superintendence of Rev. R. J. C. HAIL.

Rates of Tuition.

Primary class, per session of 5 months,	\$30 00
Second " " " " " "	40 00
Third " " " " " "	50 00
Incidental fee,	2 00
Sept. 15, 1864.	

NO. 167.

COUNTY CLAIMS are now payable up to No. 167 of this year. New issue ready.  
E. L. WOODWARD.  
Sept. 20th, 1864.

School Notice.

THOMAS W. HUMES, (who formerly taught in the Green Academy at Huntsville,) proposes opening a school for 5 months in the different branches of education, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 26th inst., and will give instruction in all the branches usually taught in high schools and Academies of the country.

Terms will be \$10 per month for the higher branches; for the intermediate \$9; and for the primary \$8. Refers to Rev. John W. Robertson of this place.

Lost.

I HAVE lost a 4 per cent. certificate for Bond of \$700, made payable to John Smart, of Oxford, Ala., which certificate I received in payment of tax for 1863. I warn all persons from trading for the above certificate, as if not found I shall make application for a new one.  
H. A. EARNES,  
Collector 14th Dist.  
Sept. 23.

Just Received

Chewing Tobacco, Toilet Soap,  
Smoking Tobacco, Tooth Brushes,  
Snuff, Soda, Indigo, Combs, Buttons,  
Cotton Cards, Pins, Hair-pins,  
Paper, Envelopes, Matches,  
Pencils, Penholders, Pipes,  
A Fine Variety of Dress Trimmings,  
&c. &c. &c.

For Sale at reasonable prices, by  
HENRY GUTMAN,  
At the Soldier's Rest.  
Sept. 29.

Look Out for the X Marks.

In order to avoid any complaints in future, about discontinuing papers without information of what was due, we have adopted the following plan:

Where one cross mark is found before the name on the paper, it will signify that the time paid for is out, and that \$2 must be forwarded for six months in advance. Where two cross marks, that six months are due and six in advance, and \$4 must be sent—three cross marks, \$6, &c. In every case, where these marks are disregarded for a sufficient length of time for the money to reach us, the papers will be discontinued. Don't blame us in future, if you get by letter a notification of the amount due, instead of the regular receipt of your paper.

Good News.

We have just learned that it was telegraphed to Selma yesterday, that Gen. Forrest had captured Athens, Ala. with 1300 prisoners, all the commissary stores, arms and ammunition, 500 horses and mules and 50 wagons. 50 organized companies in Tennessee are said to be waiting to join him, since Andy Johnson's proclamation.

Notice change in appointments of S. Allen, & T. P. Renfro Tax Assessors.

The next session of the Jacksonville Male Academy will commence on Monday next.

We copy from the Selma Reporter, the following well written compliment of a gallant soldier and officer, formerly a resident of this place. We take the liberty to correct the title, as we are informed that F. H. Goodwin is now Chief of Ordnance of Gen. Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, with the rank of Major.

"CAPTAIN GOODWIN"—We are pleased this morning to meet with our esteemed friend, Capt. Frank H. Goodwin, of Gen. Wheeler's command. From the ranks he has won his present position by the most signal displays of gallantry, and should he be spared in his transit through the perils that may yet confront him, we predict for him a place on the scroll of names that were not born to die.

The Soldier's Rest Society of Jacksonville acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. M. P. Johnson, Beets, onions, beans, 1 sheet.  
Miss Josey Johnson, 1 bottle wine.  
Mrs. Hays, 1 bundle rags.  
Mrs. Kerr, sweet potatoes.  
Mrs. Rice, serge.  
Mrs. J. H. Privette, 2 lbs bacon, beans.  
Mrs. Bedford, 5 lbs beef.

Mrs. W. F. Bush, cured beef, 1 bottle molasses.  
Mrs. A. R. Smith, peas.  
Mrs. E. McElrath, 1 lb bacon, 2 lbs lard.  
Mrs. E. Draper, 5 lbs bacon, vegetables.  
Mrs. Nancy Bryan, 2 lbs lard, dried fruit.  
Mrs. J. R. Clark, beans.  
Mrs. J. H. Farmer, rags.  
Mrs. J. Crow, 3 lbs lard, 3 lbs soap.  
Mrs. F. A. Hurt, 1 basket beans, one basket peas.

THE ATLANTA EXILES.

Continuation of the Correspondence between Gens. Hood and Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, In the Field, Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 9 '64.  
Gen. J. B. Hood:

Commanding Army of Tennessee—Confederate Army:

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, at the hands of Messrs. Ball and Crow, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal South of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed "unprecedented" and "appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel, as an act of 'studied and ingenious cruelty.' It is not unprecedented, for Gen. Johnson himself, very wisely and properly, removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted.

Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war, when recent and modern examples are so handy. You yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabited because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon shot, and many musket shot from our line of investment that over shot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. Gen. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro, and Gen. Johnson did the same last summer at Jackson, Mississippi. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a brave people.

I say that it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now, at once from the scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and the "brave people" should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the dark pages of its history.

In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such sacrilegious manner. You, who in the midst of peace and prosperity have plunged a nation into war, dark and cruel war, who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts, that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordinance sergeant, and seized and made prisoner of war, the very garrison sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians.

Long before any overt act was committed by the, to you, hateful Lincoln Government, you tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your pirates to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union facilities by thousands, burned their homes, and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received.

Talk thus to Marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South, as the best born Southern among you. If we must be enemies let us be men and fight it out as we propose to do, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it will be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of brave people at our backs, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,  
Official copy: Major General.  
E. B. WADE, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, September 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman,

Comdg Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with its enclosure, in reference to the women, children and others whom you have thought proper to expel from their homes in the city of Atlanta. Had you seen proper to let the matter rest there, I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this correspondence, and without your expressing it in words would have been willing to believe that whilst "the interest of the United States" in your opinion compelled you to an act of barbarous cruelty, you regretted the necessity, and we would have dropped the subject. But you have chosen to indulge in statements which I feel compelled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent, and not to allow silence in regard to them, to be construed as acquiescence. I see nothing in your communication

which induces me to modify the language of the condemnation with which I characterized your order. It but strengthens me in opinion that it stands "pre-eminent in the dark history of war, for studied and ingenious cruelty." Your original order was stripped of all pretences; you announce the edict for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone, you offered to us and the civilized world, as an all sufficient reason for disregarding the laws of God and man. You say that "General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down." It is due to that gallant soldier and gentleman to say that no act of his distinguished career gives the least color to your unfounded aspersion upon his conduct. He depopulated no villages, nor towns, nor cities, either friendly or hostile. He offered an extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow-citizens who desired to flee from your fraternal embraces. You are equally unfortunate in your attempt to find a justification for this act of cruelty, either in the defence of Jonesboro' by Gen. Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. Gen. Hardee defended his position in front of Jonesboro' at the expense of injury to the houses, and ordinary, proper and justifiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk and cost. If there was any fault in either case, it was your own, in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlanta, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual among civilized nations. No inhabitant of either town was expelled from his home and fireside by the orders of either Gen. Hardee or myself, and therefore your recent order can find no support from the conduct of either of us. I felt no other emotion than pain, in reading that portion of your letter, which attempts to justify your shelling Atlanta without notice, under a pretense that I defended Atlanta upon a line so close to town, that every cannon-shot and many musket balls from your line of investment, that over shot their mark, and went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing into Atlanta, in any way you thought proper. I make none now, but there are an hundred thousand witnesses, that you fired into the habitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above, and miles beyond my line of defense. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the skill of your artillerymen to credit the insinuation that they for several weeks, unintentionally fired too high for my modest field-works, and slaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill.

The residue of your letter is rather discursive, it opens a wide field for the discussion of questions, which I do not feel are committed to me, I am only a general of one of the armies of the Confederate States, charged with military operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss with you the causes of the present war, or the political questions which led to or resulted from it. These grave and important questions have been committed to far abler hands than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to repel any unjust conclusions, which might be drawn from my silence. You charge my country with "daring and badgering you to battle." The truth is, we sent Commissioners to you respectfully offering a peaceful separation before the first gun was fired on either side. You say we insulted your flag. The truth is, we fired upon it and those who fought under it when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we seized upon your forts and arsenals and made prisoners of the garrison, sent to protect us from negroes and Indians. The truth is, we expelled by force of insolent introducers, and took possession of our own forts and arsenals to resist your claims to dominion over masters, slaves and Indians, and all of whom are to this day with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world warring against your attempts to become their masters. You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucky into rebellion in spite of themselves. The truth is, my Government from the beginning of this struggle to this hour has again and again offered before the whole world to the unbiased will of these States and all others to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your Government or ours, and your Government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions with the bayonet, and labors daily by force and fraud to fasten its hateful tyranny upon the unfortunate free men of these States. You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your Government by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battlefield from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has exhibited an heroic devotion to her decision, which challenges the admiration and respect of every man capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed, or admiration for heroic valor. You say that we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy, we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas in defence of your navy around the whole circumference of the globe. You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am aware of, but on the contrary the moderation of our Government towards traitors has been a fruitful theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well-meaning friends of our cause.

You say my Government by acts of Congress has confiscated "all debts due northern men for goods sold and delivered." The truth is, our Congress gave due and ample time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods and effects, and only sequestered the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts of declaring as traitors and confiscating our property wherever their power extended either in their country or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts known of all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women and children from their homes at the point of the bayonet, under the plea that it is to the interest of your Government, and on the claim that this is an act of "kindness to these families at Atlanta." But only banished from New Orleans, the registered enemies of his Government. You issue a sweeping edict covering all the inhabitants of a city and add insult to the injury heaped upon the defenceless by assuming that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the assertion that you will "make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner." And because I characterize what you call kindness as being real cruelty, you presume to sit in judgement between me and my God, and you decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighty Father to save our women and children from what you call kindness is "sacrilegious, hypocritical appeal."

You come into our country with your army avowedly for the purpose of subjugating free white men, women and children; and not only intend rule over them but you make negroes your allies and desire to place over us an inferior race which we have raised up from barbarism to its present position, which is the highest ever attained by that race in any country in all time. I must therefore decline to accept your statements in reference to your kindness towards the people of Atlanta, and your willingness to sacrifice everything for the peace and honor of the South, and refuse to be governed by your decision in regard to the matters between myself, my country, and my God.

You say "let us fight it out like men." To this my reply is, for myself, and, I believe, for all true men, aye women and children, in my country, we will fight you to the death. Better die a thousand deaths than to submit to live under you or your Government, and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 9th September, I close the correspondence with you, and not withstanding your comments upon my appeal to God in the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke his Almighty aid in defense of justice and right.

Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) J. B. HOOD,  
General.

(Official copy.)  
F. H. WIGFALL, A. D. C.

From the Front in Georgia.  
Macon, September 23.

The armistice expired yesterday, at Rough and Ready, but there remains 704 Yankees and 502 Confederates to be yet exchanged, which will be effected in a day or two.

Sherman's cavalry is supposed to have left Atlanta yesterday morning, passed out upon the right; but up to the last accounts there had been no general movement of his infantry.

No advance is anticipated in this direction. Sherman is supposed to have 40,000 effective men. His stock is in the worst plight.

The Yankees yesterday sent a dispatch to our true officers at Rough and Ready from Stoughton, in which it was claimed that Sheridan had defeated Early and captured from him 5,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery and nine colors that Rodes and Gordon were killed and Godwin and Bradley Johnson wounded; and that Early was driven 18 miles.

President Davis arrived here this morning, en route for Hood's army. He made a speech at the Baptist Church, taking a hopeful view of the future. He said that Sherman would soon be forced to retreat, and that the scenes of the retreat from Moscow, in 1812, would be re-enacted.

An accident occurred on the Columbus railroad this morning, in which eight persons were killed and thirty-six wounded—sixty mortally.

Return of Prisoners.

Richmond, September 23.  
Four hundred more returned prisoners, including Gen. Walker and 65 officers, from Johnson's Island, arrived at Rockett's to-night. Rev. Joe D. Armstrong of Norfolk, is also among them.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, September 22.  
Excepting the usual picket firing and mortar shelling, all is quiet at the front. Reports of heavy reinforcements going to Grant are generally believed to be true.

The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon railroad.

From Richmond.

Richmond, September 22.  
The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 20th, contains several official dispatches relating to the late fight in the Valley. They claim a great victory. Sheridan's official dispatches say, af-

ter a most stubborn and sanguinary fight, he completely defeated Early's forces, capturing 2,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery and 9 flags.

His own losses were severe. Gen. D. A. Russell, commanding a division, was killed. Upon McIntosh and Chapman were wounded.

The Rebels, (Sheridan says,) were strong in number, and very obstinate in their fighting.

Another dispatch says that McIntosh lost a leg.

Gold in Baltimore on Thursday, 226.  
No other news.

From the Front.

One thousand prisoners were exchanged at Rough and Ready yesterday morning. Among them is Gen. Govan. They were captured in the battle of Jonesboro'. They had reached Nashville and were then ordered back to Atlanta.

These prisoners report the railroad repaired and in perfect running order between Nashville and Atlanta, and all bridges strongly guarded. They met a large number of Sherman's men going home, but say the Yankees are as thick as bees in Atlanta, and that Sherman has yet a large army.

There had been no general movement of the Yankee army up to Tuesday night.

The oath was freely tendered to our prisoners upon their arrival at Atlanta, and we are sorry to state that quite a number availed themselves of that opportunity to make themselves infamous.

Chattanooga and Dalton are garrisoned by three brigades of negroes. They were very insolent to our men. The streets of Chattanooga are patrolled by negro sentinels, to whom all white men are compelled to show passes.

The prisoners noticed a pile of railroad iron in Atlanta, large enough to use their own language, to build the road from Atlanta to Nashville. And all along the line there were piles of railroad iron, cross-ties, bridge timber &c.

On the trip from Chattanooga to Nashville, seventy of Lewis' Kentucky brigade made their escape by cutting holes in the bottoms of the cars.  
Rebel 22d.

Richmond, Friday, September 16.

Grant has commenced to feel for the Southside Road; the great battle cannot long be delayed. The Herald of the 30th predicts it will be the most stupendous conflict the world ever witnessed. We are not so strong in men as we ought to be, and I regret to say that our authorities, civil and military, do not appear to be fully waked up.

The renunciation of McClellan, after his letter of acceptance, by Wood, Vandaligham and Mullaly, is conclusive proof of his war policy, and better we expected of them. Yet men in this vicinity still cling to McClellan, and rest their hopes of peace in the defeat of Lincoln. What fatuity!

From Georgia.

Macon, September 24.  
Nothing from the front to-day.

Regies who left Atlanta yesterday morning, report that up to that time the Federals had made no move in force. Sherman was still bringing up heavy quantities of supplies.

From Virginia.

Richmond, Sept. 24.  
An official dispatch received late last night states that the enemy attacked Early at Fisher's Hill on the 22d, and succeeded in forcing back his left line and throwing a force in his rear, compelling him to abandon his position, leaving twelve pieces of cannon in their hands, though losing but few men.

Richmond, September 26.—A private letter from Staunton, dated 24th, reports that Early chastised the enemy severely at New Market, driving the enemy two miles.

MARRIED, at Blue Mountain, Ark. on the night of the 15th inst. at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. S. G. Jenkins, Miss Adella Florence Hudson to Capt. H. W. Van Hagen.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Culhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, Special term  
Sept. 23, 1864.

THIS DAY came Robert McCain, Administrator of the Estate of Susan E. McCain, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

Ordered, That the 22nd day of October, 1864, be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper, printed and published in said County, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a Special Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House of said County, on said 22nd day of October, 1864, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of  
Sps. 29. Probate.

Committed

TO the jail of Jacksonville, Culhoun county, Alabama, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro man who calls his name HENRY. Said boy is about 24 years old, five feet high, black, and weighs about one hundred and twenty-five or thirty pounds—he says he belongs to Andrew Weeks of Rutherford county, North Carolina, and that his master was killed in some battle in Virginia, about two years ago.

The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.  
W. E. SMITH,  
Sept. 29. Jailor.